The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

Clothing Store

quarters.

Madison-st. 144 Clark-st.,

And THIS EVENING. from 7 to 10 o'clock, invites the public to a GRAND REUNION.

We have the hand- we show for \$35. somest and best-lighted Store for the examination of Clothing in the city, and we shall continue to do business as we began, by retailing for Cash at wholesale prices. No credit, no bad debts, the buyer paying only for what he gets, and not for another man's default. CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

TO BUYERS OF **CLOTHING**

AT WHOLESALE.

Clothing is usually sold on long time, at large profits.

WE SELL THE CASH TRADE ONLY.

We can and do undersell any house selling long time trade. For proof please examine prices

CLEMENT. BANE & CO.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.

ERKENBRECHER'S

Bon-Ton Starch Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-cally Pure. It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish. It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any

Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,

Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Pood. FAVOR & KNAUSS., Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago. PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED PROPOSALS

rnishing the following varieties and qualities or aper and binding stock as may be needed for us State printing of the State of Kansas from Apri 5, to April 1, 1879, will be received as this office he hour of 12 m... Thursday, April 11, 1878; 1 book, sized and super calendered book, and and calendered book paper, three qualities, at

ndbinder's muslin.

Samples of all papers and articles for which bids are sade must accompany the bids.

All of said articles to be delivered at the Kansas Publishing House, Topeks, Kan., without extra cost of or harre for boxing, transportation or handling, at such time as the State Printer may see fit to order.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22, 1878, State Printer. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY MERCHANT TAILORING

ONE TRIMMER

Still we are obliged to work them until 9 o'clock nearly

Our POPULAR PRICES and SATISFACTORY work has created such an increase in this branch of our business, to turn away customers who wish Suits completed on short notice is an everyday occurrence.

Before leaving your measure for that \$55 Diagonal Cheviot Suit, step in and see what

New Styles of \$4.00 Trouserings just recerved.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

CLARK & MADISON-STS. Branch, 532 Milwankee av., cor. Rucker-st

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1878. HARVEY T. WEEKS, Esq.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned taxpayers, ask you to be a candi-date for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward at the election on Tuesday



Owsley, and others:
Gentlemen: Yours of to-day received. I will stand as candidate for Alderman, as requested. If elected, will look after the interest of our Ward and the city with the same care as I do my own business.

she is determined to make the most of her opportunity and obtain such terms from Russia in return for her neutrality as to avert all danger to her own interests.

The Tribune's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Ignation is returning to

Yours truly, HARVEY T. WEEKS. To the Voters of the Eleventh Ward

POPULAR

STATE 124 STATE-

FOR RENT. 154 CLARK-ST.

Five-story and basement building. 30 feet front, with the largest plate-glass store windows on the street.

BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL. The Woman's Hospital of the

State of Illinois. 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

Between Wabash and Michigan avs. ... The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this matitution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from I to I o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases & Women.

GRATES AND MANTELS. TRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.

RUSSIA'S BLUNDER.

She Suddenly Finds Austria Full Armed and Belligerent.

The Bait of Western Turkey Does Not Ensnare Andrassy.

Four Hundred Thousand Austrians to March Toward the Bosnian Frontier.

Corresponding Activity in the Armies of Servia.

A Request by Great Britain to Land Forces in Greece.

The Sultan Said to Have Expressed Sympathy with England.

Statement that English Munitions Have Already Been Landed in the Archipelago.

Emphatic Announcement that the Marquis of Salisbury Will

Succeed Derby.

A Berlin Rumor that Gortschakoff Is Ready to Weaken.

All Reports from St. Petersburg Are, However, as Bellicose as

AUSTRIA'S OPPORTUNITY. MAKING THE MOST OF IT.

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. 1 LONDON, April 1-5 a. m.-Notwithstand ing England's warlike attitude, there are hopes in Vienna that war may yet be avoided, and Austria has decided to agree to Gen. Ignatieff's proposals for the purpose of securing the certainty of her neutrality in case of an Anglo-Russian war. Austria is making great efforts to revive the project of a European Congress to settle all questions raised by the treaty of San Stefano, but if, in spite of her efforts, war should result,

graphs that Gen. Ignatieff is returning to Russia, instead of going on to Constantinople according to his original intention, and that he takes with him

First-That by military and commercial convention with Servia, Montenegro, Herze-govina, and Bosnia, her predominating influence shall be secured in the Western Balkans. Second-That the new principality of Bulgaria be cut off from the Ægean Sea. Third-That these matters be settled between Austria and Turkey directly, without

Russia's assistance. It is understood that Roumania will cooperate with Austria for the purpose of obtaining the latter's assistance in the matter

of the retrocession of Bessarabia. NOTHING IS GERTAIN

as to the prospects of war or peace, and any day might produce such a radical change in the situation as to overturn all previously arranged negotiations and agreements. The intensity of the warlike spirit has slightly diminished here, but reports from India show an alarming state of agitation there, which may hasten England's desire for war. AUSTRIA'S ACTION.

VIENNA, March 31.—Gen. Ignation left for St. Petersburg this morning. The semi-official Montag's Reme says Gen. Ignatieff ascertained from Count Andrassy that Austria rejects the treaty of peace signed at San Stefano, as clashing with both her own and European interests. Count Andrassy also informed Gen. Ignatieff of Austria's interests with great exactness, but Gen. Ignatieff, being without powers to conclude any arrangement whatever, could only accept the declaration ad referendum.

A Paris special to the Patric from Vienna says a rumor is current there that the immediate mobilization of 400,000 men on the Bosnian rontiers has been ordered.

HUNGARY. The Temps' Vienna dispatch reports that, in consequence of the demonstration in the Hun-garian Diet Saturday, when an allusion to an inderstanding with England was much cheered, M. Tisza, chief Hungarian Minister, has een summoned to Vienna.

A TEMPTING BAIT. A Times' special from Berlin states that Russia has informed Austria she would observe a riendly neutrality if Austria seized the Western provinces of Turkey. Austria is not likely

WHAT ANDRASST TOLD IGNATIEFF. LONDON, April 1 .- A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says Count Andrassy is making great efforts to bring about a meeting of a Congress, and that Russia will eventually yield to England's demand. Count Andrassy informed Gen. Ignatieff that the whole tendency of the treaty was in opposition to the interest. of the treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and no lasting peace could be concluded without a sanction of all the Powers. Ignatieff rejoined that Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of a Congress, in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Andrassy to state Austria's demand. The Count declined, as he still hoped for a Congress, but declared that if he had to consider

the treaty solely from an Australa point of view, he would describe the first open and the first official authority. He adds that Germany has approved the refusal of Prince Charles, of Roumella, to surrender Besarabia, unless invited to do so by the Powers. THE SITUATION.

TO BE RECEIVED WITH CAUTION.

LONDON, April 1.—The Sundard's correspondent at Berlin says that in consequence of Austris's refusal to come to an arrangement with Russia, it is believed Prince Gortschakoff has already informed Lord Loftus that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand in regard to

A special to the Standard, dated Constanti ople Friday, states that if the English fleet is not withdrawn the Russians will occupy Conantinople with the approval of the Sultan. SAFVET PASHA.

The same correspondent understands that Mr. Layard, in accordance with the instructions of the British Government, has asked the Porte what its attitude would be in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. Salvet Pasha replied that he was personally inclined to neutrality, but would submit the matter to the Council.

The Standard's correspondent at Constanti-nople, telegraphing Sunday, says: "I have the very best authority that the Sultan told the Grand Duke Nicholas that he would not fight COMPLICTING STATEMENTS. The Russians will occupy Buyukdere Monday. The English have landed a large quantity of

war material on the island of Tenedos. THE TURES TAKES COURAGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 81.—The Turks have reoccupied Buyukders. The evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Turks has been deferred

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS to-day presided over a military council at San Stefano. He will visit the Sultan again shortly. AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, April 1.—A' dispatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says that, despite the general excitement, a few men in high position advocate a final attempt at conciliation by a the Russian army from the neighborhood of Constantinople pending arbitration by a neutral

RUSSIA'S CATSPAW. BELGRADE, March 31 .- It is stated that an nmediate remobilization of the whole Servian orces has been ordered in consequence of a report made by the Committee of the Austrian General Staff that the treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her military power over Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Albania. THE THESSALIAN INSURRECTION.

ATHENS, March 31 .- A Turkish force, esti nated at 10,000, has stormed an insurgent position on Mount Pelion and captured Macrimit za. The insurgents are intreuching new posi-tions. The losses on both sides were heavy News of another battle is momentarily expect AN ENGLISH REQUEST. LONDON, March 31.—Paris papers publish a elegram from Athens stating that a rumor is

current there that England has asked permis London, April 1.—The Daily Telegraph post-tively asserts that the Marquis of Salisbury will special Lord Derby as Chaister of Foreign

EXPLANATORY. The Standard's roport from Berlin that Russis s ready to yield to England's demand should be received with reserve, as both the Agence Russe and the Journal de St. Petersburg yester day opposed concessions on the part of Russia. Moreover, the correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg telegraphs Sunday:

WAR IS NOW REGARDED AS ALMOST INEV The vague hope that a diplomatic formula might be found. For a renewal of obligations has been destroyed by Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that the question at issue is not a matter of form, but of essential reality." The other dispatches of the Standard, given above, should be received with due caution, on account of their

SERVIA. The Times hes the following from Paris: "A Selgrade telegram states that Servia will join Russia in the event of an Angio-Russian war.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Times Galatz have been ordered by their owners to sail mediately, even without cargo.

GEN. ZIMMERMAN'S CORPS has been ordered to Moldavia immediately. TREASON.

A Belgrade special to the Standard states that Gen. Markovitz, commander of the Dnejevatz Brigade, has been arrested for high treason.

Many other arrests are probable. ITALY. THE HEAD JESUIT. ROME, March 31.-Father Becker, General of

the Society of Jesuits, is ill. OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE KING'S Rome, March 7 .- The Italian Parliament was

opened to-day by King Humbert in person. His Majesty, in his speech from the Throne, said that on again addressing the Senators and Deputies, he felt still greater confidence than on the previous occasion that they were inspired by unanimous intentions. The speech

proceeds:

We small be able to consolidate and render fruitful the great work to which the glorious founder of the Kingdom of Italy devoted his life. [Applause.] The spirit of concord manifested under the mistortune which befel us has convinced us that Italian unity is consolidated upon unsukable

oases, and we can now devote ourselves to the reforms, to which the people are looking with no lesconfidence. [Applause.] The King then enumerates the various bills which the Government intend submitting to Parliament,-namely, a bill for electoral reform the mention of which was received with cheers), a bill regulating the responsibility of cheers), a bill regulating the responsibility of Ministers, a bill granting self-government to communes and provinces, bills relative to public order, a bill for controlling the financial administration, a bill for modifying taxation, in consequence of the improvement in the financial position of the country, by relieving the poorer classes from some portion of the burden of taxation and by distributing the taxes in a manner more in accordance with social equity. (This passage in the speech was also received with applause.) The King then continues:

The Government will present, without delay, bills for reducing the price of salt and modifying the grist tax. [Applause in the galleries.] We shall secure considerable sources of revenue to the Treasury and great advantages to the national industries by the new customs tariff and treaties of commerce. I commend to your attention the treaty with France. Many legitimate interests demand its prompt application. Bills touching parish property and the forced currency will again be laid before you, and bills relating to bank emissions, the postal and telegraph tariff, as well as measures relating to the public roads, to the administration of justice, and to popular education, claim your care. There will also be presented to you bills for reorganizing the superior magistracy and for settling the question of ecclesiasical property; the commercial and penal codes; a bill for enforcing the law on compulsory education; and measures for effectively increasing the means of scientific and literary instruction. [Applause.]

Referring then to military affairs, the King said:

The great experiences of recent wars oblige all Ministers, a bill granting self-government to

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1878.

footing. You who are ever careful of the honor of our flag will assuredly receive with satisfaction the proposals which will be laid before you, in order that our army and nayy may not want the arm and material that accence is each day perfecting My Government has outered into an agreement to intrust private animates. and material that science is each day perfecting. My Government has entered into an agreement to intrust private enterprise with the working of the railways of the country. We are setting about reorganizing the laws of the State at a moment when the general attention is directed to events in the East. In the presence of these new facts, we, while maintaining the most friendly and cordial relations with all Powers, have preserved a religious regard for treaties, and have adhered to a complete neutrality. We have in consequence, consented without hesitation to take part in the Conference of the Powers. Desiring, as we do, to secure a durable peace for Europe, our sincere impartiality will give more value to our counsels, and the example of our recent history will afford a good argument for supporting those solutions which are most in conformity with justice said the rights of humanity. (Appliane.) Such is our faith, which is preparing for us the most precious alliance, that of the future. This faith obtains a splendid confirmation in living facts. We have seen, under circumstances extraordinary even to surfact, which was expected and announced to be full of dimensiones. A Pope who for thirty-two years governed the Church has descended, regretted and venerated, into the tomb, and the traditional rites with which his successor was elected have been observed with perfect freedom, and without causing any disturbance of the much excitement was caused by the expectation that the second trial of Maj. Meridith for the murder of George Murphy, near Gridley, in 1876, would come to an end that day. The cir-

and the traditional rites with which his successor was elected have been observed with perfect freedom, and without causing any disturbance of the tranquillity of the State or interfering with the independence of spiritual authorities. [Loud cheering in the galleries and Chamber.] Maintaining our institutions, and ever reconciling respect for a religious belief with a determined defense of the laws of the State and the great principles of civilization, we have proved, and shall continue to prove, to the world how great are the fruits of liberty. [Lond applause.]

The speech concludes:

The speech concludes: I feel confident that in our hands Italy will not all from the exalted position upon which the natural from the exalted position upon which the natural from the exalted position upon which the irtues of her people have succeeded in placing er. [Prolonged applause.] King Humbert was accompanied by Queen Margherita, the Duke of Aosta, and the Princes of Carignan and Naples. Their Majesties were enthusiastically received by the people on their way to and from the Parliament House.

FRANCE. FINANCES. Paris, April 1.-The French Budget for

GERMANY. THE NICABAGUAN BULLDOZE. Nicaragua has accepted the conditions prop

CRIME.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS. CLEVELAND, O., March 31.-A very peculia case of tampering with the mails has just deeloped itself in the little Village of Avon, in this State; which, Capt. Henry, the well-known

veteran detective, says, outstrips anything in his

It seems that a man named Burckart is Postnaster at Avon, and his son, John Burckart, is Deputy. Some time since, John, who is an impressible bachelor of about 30 summers, became strongly infatuated with a Miss Alton, living in the village, who is a young lady of very prepos the village, who is a young lady of very prepos-sessing manners and beautiful features, and who did not in the remotest degree reciprocate the passion of the Deputy, but devoted her at-tention to others. On this account young Burckart conceived the idea of intercepting the correspondence between Miss Alton and her friends; and sometimes the young lady would fall on several consecutive trials to get a letter through the Post-Office to the outside world, and, when one would go, the chances were in through the Post-Office to the outside world, and, when one would go, the chances were in favor of its having been opened and something vile having been written within. As, for instance, on one occasion a loving note to a gentleman friend was opened by the Deputy, and the words. "She is a dirty —," written under her signature, and then the letter sent on to its destination. Of course, the receiver of the letter was very angry at the imposition, and made a complaint to the Post-Office authorities. Capt. Henry, upon hearing a full statement of the case, immediately decided upon his course of the product of the case, immediately decided upon his course of the product of the case, immediately decided upon his course of the product of the case, immediately decided upon his course of the product of the case, immediately decided upon his course of the product of the case, immediately decided upon his course of the product of the

of the case, immediately decided upon his a writer of love-letters to Miss Atonia in our serve the result. The first letter which he indited read as follows:

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—MY DRAR Miss Alton: I have wanted to see you very much since we met. I have many things I wish to say to you that I cannot write. One cannot express on paper all the emotions of the heart. When I first saw you, I felt that I wanted to know you better,—you are so good, so kind end gentle. I send yon a ring, which please keep for my sake; and I also send \$2 for you to buy a nice present, for I know you can suit yourself better to select for yourself. O my dear, write to me, for I want to see you and hear from you so much, From your lover.

Inclosing this in a dainty white envelope, with

Inclosing this in a dainty white envelope, with the ring and \$2, as stated in the note, he started for Avon, and, upon arriving at the nearest office this side, he mailed the letter, and accompanied the bag to Avon, seeing it safely taken inside the store where the Avon office is kept. Then, calling around at the Altons, he made himself known to the old gentleman, and told what he had done and was doing. The mail did what he had done and was doing. The third was done not arrive at Avon until late in the evening, and the next morning the father of the resecuted young lady went to the office and returned with the state of the control was not a control of the co

the mail, but the captain's enusion was not with it.

With a feeling that the end of a disagreeable job was near at hand, the Captain went to the office and arrested the young man, telling him to produce immediately the letter he had taken the night before.

"What letter?" asked the young man.

"The one you took addressed to Miss Alton," said the detective.

"I look! I didn't take any letter. Why, I wasn't in the office at all when the mail arrived."

wasn't in the office at all when the mail arrived."

"I know that, sir; but you know where that letter is, and you must produce it immediately."

But, with all that could be said and done, the young man remained perfectly stubborn and firm, and a search of the entire store failed to bring to light the lost billet-doux. Bdrekart was, nevertheless, arrested and brought to Cleveland, and the case continued for a time. This was more than a month ago, and, when the young man returned home, having been confined in jail here for a few days, his conviction seemed quite improbable. But, the next day after his arrival, the letter, with its contents, was found upon the sidewalk; and, when the examination was had before United States Commissioner White, in this city, it was thought that the festimony was sufficient to justify his being held in bail to appear at the next term of the United States District Court.

A HUMAN TIGRESS.

Boston, March 25.—The community here were startled to-day by developments showing that Mary Ann Jones, a maiden lady 76 years old, had been beaten to death by her sister, Mrs. Phebe Atkinson, 78 years old, at Andover, a short distance from this city. The victim, who was infirm and crippled, died last week, but the facts attending her death have been carefully concealed until to-day, when, instead carefully concealed until to-day, when, instead of her dying in a fit, the police became convinced she was murdered. The sisters have for six years lived together in a house owned jointly by them in the town, and during the time Mrs. Atkinson had been excessively cruel toward her invalid sister. Neignbors have often interfered, but this only increased the fury of the aged tigress and the sufferings of her victim.

A few days before Miss Jones' death, Phete, armed with a short, stout, cane, with a heavy armed with a short, stout cane, with a beavy knob on the end, clubbed her on the head in a shocking manner. The victim, weak, and almost helpless, resisted as best she could, but the recreant assailant, with a fercetty almost inconceivable in one of her age, jumped upon her, and tore the hair. from her head by the handrul. The inhuman Phebe renewed her assault during the same day, using a bottle and a thick umbrella handle, and only desisted in her derilish work when she found Miss Jones insensible on the floor. For two days after she allowed, the poor woman to lie on a cold floor utterly neglected, and—then, discovering her victim was dying, suddenly dispeared.

The body presented a terrible appearance. The head was covered with innumerable savier bruises and cuts, and the blood flowed from the nose and ears. The upper part of the body was most horrible, and plainly showed the oxtreme tortures which the woman had endured, and to escape which death must have been a relief. The bosom was covered with bruises, many of which had turned green, while her arms were completely covered with black and blue bruises. The skin was torn from the tokes, and the raw flesh, exposed to the cold and wet clothes she was flesh, exposed to the cold and wet clothes she was Canadian-built ships be admitted to register in France on the same terms as ships of Great Britain. The Colonial Office recommended the Foreign Office to obtain the concession required by Canada, if possible.

The British-American Bank-Note Company are not to be allowed a renewal of their patent or exclusive right to the green link now used in printing Domlinion notes; so that the article will be available to the public.

Special Dispute to The Tribusa.

QUEBEC, March 31.—Citizens held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning the course of the Mayor in having concluded a financial arrangement with Baron Grant without the advice of the Council, whereby the city lost a

PRICE FIVE CENTS

large amount of money,—Baron Grant havin since failed. The Mayor is also blamed for a lowing the City Treasurer to monopolize \$50,000 of corporation funds. It is also charged that a claim against the insolvent contractor, Pitou, was paid by corporation money, with a view of taking the case out of the hands of one Assignee to place it in the hands of the Mayor; and that the Mayor spent \$1,500 corporation money on a trio to England, without the City Council having voted such expenditure; and steps are to be taken to compel him to refund this money to the city. allowed to lay in by the brutal sister for two As mouve can be ascertained, for the deed except the murderess desired to possess the interest ber victim had in the property. The women are of good parentage, and their property is free of incumbrances. Secreted in the house were \$1,600 which Phebe left behind, together with quite a number of shares of railroad stock. The police are actively engaged in searching for the assailant to-night. THE GRIDLEY MURDERER.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 31.—On Saturday.

umstances of the murder have been related at

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—To-day Edmund

Dillard, residing near Oakley, in Caroline Conn

William, aged about 13 years, and a negro man

named Richard Thompson, to clear up some new ground. About the middle of the day the

negro went to where young Dillard was at work,

and found that he had dug in the earth wha

appeared to be a grave. Upon questioning him

appeared to be a grave. Upon questioning him as to what it was for, he replied, "To bury you in," and immediately struck him a blow with an ax in the back of the neck, making a terrible gash, following it up with a blow on the throat, half severing the windpipe. The negro, after running about a hundred yards, dropped to the ground exhausted. Young Dillard went to the house and very coolly told his sister she had better go and see to the negro, as he was in a bad way, and would die if left out in the field by himself. The sister had the wounded man cared for, but he will die. Dillard was arrested and sent on for indictment, and when asked what prompted him to commit the crime, unconcernedly replied he had no particular reason for it, but did it because he wanted to. There had been no difficulty between him and his victim. It seems that this youth had dug a similar grave not long ago but failed to find a tenant for it. He seems to be perfectly rational and talks freely about his crime without hesitation or apparent conscious guilt.

BARABOO, Wis., March 30.-Last fall Osca

JEWELRY-THIEVES.

DATTON, March 31.—Two men entered the

ust before the time of closing, and engaged the

behind the counter and took from the case a

tray containing ten gold watches and chains. The thieves had parties outside operating with them, and got off with the booty. The two who first entered the store were afterward taken by

LOUISVILLS, March 31.—Chris Ketzel was

urdered this morning by a hack-driver known

as Ed Clayton. The quarrel was between Clay

on and one Midenkamp, who was also shot, but seriously.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1-1 a. m.-Indica-

tions—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy

weather, winds mostly from the northwest, sta

tionary or lower temperature, with rising

Time. | Bar. | Thr Ru. | Wind. | Vel. | Bn. | Weather

6:55 a.m. 26,857, 37 81 N.W. 8 Cloudy 11:18 a.m. 29,917 41 82 N.W. 7 Cloudy 2:06 p.m. 29,940 45 78 N.W. 7 Cloudy 3:53 p.m. 29,940 45 78 N.W. 8 Pair. 3:53 p.m. 29,942 47 82 N.W. 8 Pair. 9:00 p.m. 28,968 46 88 N.W. 8 Clear. 10:18 p.m. 28,970 43 75 8.W. 5 Clear.

Stations. Bur. Thr. Wina. Kain Weather

CANADIAN NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 31.—The embargo imposed

upon the importation of cattle from Europe by the Canadian Government has been removed.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from Sault Ste. Marie, asking for

the construction of a railway from that point to

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO March 31

ttention of the proprietor, while another crept

CASUALTIES. DEADLY DYNAMITE. BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.-The construction ength by THE TRIBUNE. Meridith and Murphy tion of the tunnel in Baltimore County. for the use of the permanent water supply for this city is the most stupendous piece of engineering ever undertaken in the United States. It is were vagabonds traveling across the State from Niles, Mich., in a wagon. They camped near Gridley. Next morning Murphy was found tead in the brush, his head torn to pieces by the seven miles in length, and will cost about \$4,000,000. During the past two years work shot of a gun. Meridith was arrested at Chats-worth next day, and was tried last year and worth pext day, and was tried last year and sentenced to be hanged. Owing to an informality a second trial was obtained. The second trial began last Tuesday, and occ moied the attention of Judge Pillsbury all the week. Saturday was consumed in the speeches of counsel, and the case went to the jury late in the day. At a late hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the verdict at fourteen years in the Penitentiary. There was no doubt of Meridith's guilt, and, had the jury not believed that Meridith is a man of weak mind, he would surely been consigned to the gullows. During the trial, Meridith manifested a stolid indifference, or, rather, unconsciousness of the predicament in which he stood, gazing vacantly out of the court-room window, or scribbling on pieces of paper. To-day he manifests utter deapair, and has spent the day in weeping and lamentation, declaring that he would prefer a death sentence, and, by those who observed him while under sentence of death, it is believed he means what he says. The murder was a most brutal and shocking one, and people are heartily glad, that Meridith has not escaped its penalty. has steadily progressed, and during that period many thrilling and fatal accidents have occurred. some thirty lives have already been lost, and before the work is completed, if the loss of life

before the work is completed, if the loss of life continues in the same proportion, not less than 100 lives will be sacrificed. Such has been the frequency of fatalities that the tunnel is popularly known as "The County Death-Trap."

The latest horror occurred this morning. Michael O'Rourke, a boss workman, together with John Lyons, a laborer, and Patrick Gilligan, aged 16, were engaged at work in an open cut at the influent tunnel at the gate-house on a conduit to carry water in from the main tunnel to the lake. O'Rourke and Lyons had almost completed arrangements for a blast. Their dynamite was in place, the fuse had just been brought them by the boy, and they were about to form the attachment when a terrible explosion occurred. When the smoke and flying fragments had disappeared O'Rourke was found stretched at the point of death, some distance from where he had been standing. He presented a horrible specuale, Both arms were broken and lacerated, his left leg was completely torn off and mashed into a heap of bones and blood, and his face was battered out of all recognition. Lying close health some and water the contribution of the saids him and written out of all recognition. mashed hot a heap of bones and blood, and his face was battered out of all recognition. Lying close beside him, and writhing and screaming in their agony, were Gilligan and Lyons. The former, like O'Rourke, had both of his arms broken, and his left leg fearfully maagled; and Lyons, though he escaped with one broken limb (his right arm), had his face so distigured that his friends at first failed to necognize him. The workmen superintended the removal of the injured men to a place of shelter. O'Rourke died on the way, his body being, followed by a workman who carried a bucket filled with the remnants of the poor fellow's leg, which had been swept up from the ground, and which were placed beside the body on the floor. Gilligan was next tenderly litted from the ground and borne to the shanty, and the rear of the sad procession was brought up by a party who had Lyons in charge. Physicians were summoned, but found that O'Aourke and Gilligan were beyond maman aid.

by the explosion, Edward Rogers, seriously about the head and breast, and it is thought in-ternally, and Patrick Reilley, cut severely, but not dangerously, about the face and body.

FLOODED STOCK BURNED. Manison, Wis., March 80. The disastro known as the "Seventy-Six" farm was burned and with it some of the finest and most valuable blooded stock in the West. The imported stallion, "Robert Burns," soid only a few days before for \$2,000; the imported mares "Princess," "Gypsy Queen," and the choice blooded corts. A number of noted sides 200 bushels of coru; 300 bushels of cots, and farm implements, etc., the loss in all amounting to about \$10,000.

rigor fifth of the control of the co DISAPPEARANCE. DISAPPEARANCE.

New York, April 1.—Boyd Eliot, a well-known mechanical engineer and patent solicitor, has been missing several days. He was last seen in Philadelphia, where he purchased a ticket to New York, and sent a dispatch to friends stating that he would be home that night. His baggage arrived, but he has not been heard of. He had a large amount of money about him, and his friends fear he has been foully dealt with. Detectives are at work on the case.

FIRES.

THE MEMPHIS FIRE. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 81.—The damage to Walker Bros. & Co.'s stock by fire last night Walker Bros. & Co.'s stock by fire last night is estimated at \$50,000. Insured as follows: Planters', of Memphis, and Commercial Union, of England, \$15,000 each; London Assurance, Scottish Commercial, Hamburg, Bremen, and North British Mercantile, \$10,000 each; German-American, of New York, and Lancashire, England, \$1,500 each; Union Fire & Marine, of Galveston, Phenix, of Hartford, Manhattan, of New York, Mobile Underwriters, Connecticut Fire, Imperial and Northern Home, of New York, Hoffman, of New York, Firemen's Fundy of San Francisco, Fire Association, of Philadelphia, Queen's, Mississippi Vailey, of Memphis, and Royal, of London, \$5,000 each; St. Joseph, Mo., \$2,500. Total, \$165,000. The building masowned by C. W. Goyer, and was damaged \$2,500; insured in the Herdandez, of Memphis, for \$1,000.

AT LODI, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LODI, Wis., March 30.—The fine school buildhool, wis., March 30.—Ine nee school Dulid-ing in this village was totally destroyed by fire early Friday morning. It was of brick, and cost \$10,000. How the fire originated is still a mys-tery. It is thought to have been caused by care-lessness by some, while others think it was the work of an incendiary. It was partially insured.

AT NEW LISBON. WIS. Special Directs to The Tribune.

New Lisbon. Wis., March 30.—A fire broke out Friday night in the Georgia House, and it and five adjacent buildings were burned. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$8,000.

SPIRITUALISTS.

New York, March 31.—The thirtigh anniversary of the advent of modern Spiritualism was celebrated to-day in Republican Hall.

Several hundred persons were present. Dr. R. T. Halleck presided and made a congratulatory address on the progress of Spiritualism of late. Andrew Jackson Davis also spoke, and said they had lived through many attacks and outlived the era of wild eyes, and long hair, and free-love.—Addresses were also made by Mrs. Marv A. Davis, Prof. S. B. Britton, Mrs. E. F. J. Bullene, and Mrs. Nellie Brigham. OBITUARY. Strickland died at 2 a. m. to-day, aged 47. He was a prominent brigade commander from

Onio during the Rebellion, and was a Grant Presidential Elector in Nebraska. Subsequently he was a District Attorney, and once had the Governorship of Utah offered to him by Grant. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, March 31.—Arrived, the steamers
Cornwall, from Bristol, P. Caland, from Rotterdam, and Gen. Werber, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.—Arrived, the City
of Montreal, from New York, and the Sarmation, from Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 31.—The temperance work of George Woodford closed here to-night. He has had genuine success in reforming men who drink. Over one thousand people heard him at the Opera-House to-night, and 115 signed the pledge.

press ... \$ 9:30 a. m. • 9:00 p. m. \$ 8:00 p. m. • 7:30 a. m.

LAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

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RELIGIOUS

Prof. Swing Preaches on "Pleasure and Goodness."

How the New Pope Differs from His Predecessor.

Summary Dismissal of the Parasites Who Clung to Pio Mono.

An Interesting Pen Picture of Spurgeon, the Lendon Preacher.

PLEASURE AND GOODNESS. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning the Central Church, taking as his texts:

the Central Church, taking as his texts:

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast. — Prov., rist., 15.

Blessed are the pure in heart. — Mott., v., 8.

Could the verdict of all experience be found as to whence comes the most of good, that verdict would be cheerfulness and character. The ancient maxim, "A sound mind in a sound hody," may have implied this nabitual cheerfulness as a natural result of a sound body, and may have implied a good character as the natural result of a sound mind, for a mind that could be suilty of excesses or sin would show little.

e guilty of excesses or sin would show little It would be a truism to affirm in a world mere all seek pleasure that to make the most of life is to be happy, for how to be happy s the enigma placed before us; but it certainly s so truism to say that a happy disposition or s reasonableness regarding pleasure is one of the best ways by which to find the most import in this existence. There can be a foolish chase after enjoyment, and there can be a very wise one, and hence what may be affirmed is that a wise pursuit of happiness and then the perfect devotion to character are two forms of action which will make these years yield the most possible of good. There have been those who have felt that cheerfulness and laughter were a sin, or at least an infirmity. To these earth has been a great failure. They have drarged out life, and have made of it simple existence, rather than the sojourn on earth of a divine soul. These have all mourned their way along, declaring at each step the wretchedness of man and the vanity of all earthly works and hopes. And as the antipodes of these there rises up another class more numerous, but not more wise, who have fully resolved to have what, in the poverty of their language, they call "a good time." They declare that they will find what pleasure there is in food, and drink and games, and vice, and luxiny. Could the world now give its candid opinion as to the success of these two multitudes, it would declare, without reserve, that neither the ascetics of the former school nor the Epicureans of the latter have found the most worth that is possible to the three-score years of man. The avowed pleasure-seekers and the avowed pleasure-haters are alike enemies of God's laws, for the human heart is made for joy just as much as for virtue; and the class which seeks virtue at the expense of all pleasure as truly violates the divine economy as do those who seek pleasure at the expense of honor. Not as greatly, but as truly, breakers of God's law .Nothing seems more evident than that man is placed in a career which possesses two watchwords of paramount ich will make these years yield the most pos

pense of honor. Not as greater, breakers of God's law . Nothing seems dent than that man is placed in a career assesses two watchwords of paramount mee, and that these are happiness and ar. To be good is only one-half of man's a, the other half being summed up in the tob happy. It is not probable that the search of the probability of phrase, to be happy. It is not properly the same exact geometrical hemispheres, for the continent called character is in all probability the larger, but in the moral globe there is no ity the larger, but in the moral globe there is no ity the larger but in the moral globe there. fact geography or mathematics, but only a brittania and hence indefinite measurement. If haracter be the greatest end of life, it is also as easiest found, for man has power to be gherent as the beginning. We can control our conduct, but of the events of time. Disease in self or familing. We can control our conduct, but a group bound by hexpressible love, and series no hald to stay its ravages. One can eep from sin far more easily than from suffering of body or mind. Character is bence the obst accessible of these large hemispheres, but no other is to be perpetually saught. That pleasure should be sought, is proven by single glance at not only man's nature, but at animal nature. All God's creatures begin for with play, thus shadowing in the outset the reator's design; but of all these, man only unbears on his joyfulness the extreme limit of his stay in this world.

creator's design; but of all these, man only saughs, and man only carries on his joyfulness to the extreme limit of his stay in this world. The pray of the lower animals is merely physical, and factor, its cense. Unr. min's properly laughter is mental, and hence will live while his mind retains its faculties. The human delight in music or in a good anecdote will live as long as the mind lives. All those surprises of situation, of answer, of words, of incident, which so excite mirth will do so as long as the mind retains its delicate and, marvelous powers. The dying, within a moment of death, will smile if some little absurd thing occurs in their sight, or if some strange story or bon mot comes suddealy into the chamber of memory. Many instances are on record where the solemnity of death could not prevent the mind just about to sink away, from smiling just once more over something faughable in the yesterday.

You will thus perceive that man laughs and plays by an innate law, and that thus happiness is his birthright. His mind is made for a smilling destiny. The only creature, indeed, that Iweeps, he is also the only one who laughs, and thus his merriment is as divine as his tears. Happiness, therefore, reaches out before you all as a continent you are to sail to and to possess and to transform into a home. You will not find it all you could wish, but you will find it a better land than any other philosophy can point out,—a land that God made, and where He will be with His children. Those who have counted existence here, a form of waiting for real life, or those who have called this world a failure have, only by that course, made the failure more complete, for the mind is so fashioned that it needs the perpetual buoyancy of real or supposed happiness. A discouraged soul is a ruised soul so far as this life is concerned. Human success demands a climate and soit of romance. Man must always say, "Oh, what a world is this! I should love to live in it a thousand year?"

Human success demands a climate and soil of romance. Man must always say, "Oh, what a world is this! I should love to live in it a thousand years!"

It is proof absolute that this joyfulness is an end and aim of man, the fact that the Creator has decreed that it shall or may spring up in any place or period. If the grounds of real happiness were riches or high culture, or places or nine furniture, then the human family would be in a most forlorn condition until it had reached the wealth of London or Paris, and until each poor man had become a member of the Rothschild family,—a forlorn condition,—until all had reached the culture and learning of a savant. The All-Wise Creator has offered no such a merrow way to blessedness. He desired that the countless millions should find the bracing air of joy, and bence He made the road thicker very broad that all feet might run or waik therein. As God has not made His heavens for only a few, and has not sent His Christ to only a few who may reach a certain les-ming and faith, as He does not offer His sunshine to only a few, so, also, has He not opened the gates of pleasure to only a select body of His children, but He has made the portals broad, that the vast throng may easily enter this city of contentment. The only thing needed is a happy disposition,—a willingness to see and hear and enjoy the scene and the music around this life. There is no lock, or analysis, or measurement which can affirm that the men and women of smaller property, or that a Prince in his palace is any happier than a New Englander in his cottage. The case cannot be made out that a man whose hecome is a hundred thousand a year has a lighter heart and a sweeter sleep than he enjoys whose income is the tenth, or twentieth, or hundredth part of that quantity. God would not make a world where only one in a thousand a year has a lighter heart and a sweeter sleep than he enjoys whose income is the tenth, or twentieth, or hundredth part of that quantity. God would not make aboutes a depend upon palaces. God

the home of childhood. It was something that filled the heart. Some very touching lines were written to "The Old Oaken Bucket." Those "Evening Bells" of the familiar song hung in a plain village spire, and the hearts which beard them were ordinary human hearts, having their loves and joys of their own, which turned into tears of memory when the bells sounded in the twilight. All the touching pathos of Gray's Elegy swelled up in his heart in a church-yard when only common bones slept after the labors and pleasures of a common career. All through the history of man the great joy and beauty of earth have been located smid the multitude, because where the human heart is there the smiles of the Creator come and go. Not amid any splendor of Kings and Queens could St. Pierre have found such rich colors of life as he found in those children of Nature,—Paul and Virginia.

Instead of flowing from some absolute out-Instead of flowing from some absolute outward condition of fame and wealth or talent, the pleasure of man comes chiefly from wishin. It is born in the soul, and rolls outward and covers the external landscape with its own beauty, like a setting sun: If a joyful lot were dependent upon some fixed condition of wealth, how few could be its possessors! If such a destiny depended upon office, how few could ever smile or laugh, for there is not a throne, or a sench, or a senate for every one. If pleasure followed genius, how few could claim the boon! for not one in a million enjoys a highly gifted mind. In the National Guard of some Emperors, only men six feet in height could be enrolled. Other soldiers must be mustered in humbler regiments. But in the army of the happy, Nature has no such rigid measurement. Her scale is so graded that the world may all pass muster and may march out to the joyful fold with face and muste. All the termans feet. happy, Nature has no such rigid measurement. Her scale is so graded that the world may all pass muster and may march out to the joyful field with flag and music. All her terms are flexible and relative terms. Education, talents, riches, beauty, are elastic words that will fit themselves perfectly to a village or a city, to the first century or the eighteenth, to a farmer's daughter or a Princess, to a schoolmaster or a statesman. As the terms of religion were made elastic, so that many minds might come to peace and God by many paths and gates, so the words which seem to precede happiness were made malleable and ductile as gold, that they might assume any shape, and yet be always beautiful. Some semi-barbarous tribes will wear many pounds of jewelry to each person; civilized races will find as much pleasure in a much smaller quantity of decoration. Thus all the preludesyor shapes of pleasure, so that no individual or century may boast of a monopoly. After the rich man has turned a hundred thousand dollars into a dwelling-house, and has gotten fully into it, and upon his beautiful carpets and amid his articles of wirts, he happens to look across his lawn at sunrise to a simple cottage, and lo! the husband or the wife is out at dawn trimming a rose-bush or planting a morning-glory, and declaring that the birds were singing so sweetly and the dew so blazed in the daybreak that sleep was impossible. The outer world had knocked on the chamber-door, saying, "Come out and be with us." Thus palace and cottage were only two forms of the same beautiful, not of external beauty, but of the beauty in man. There are no balances on earth which could find in which home were the more joy.

Thus at your leisure, my friends, survey this

beauty, but of the beauty in man. There are nobalances on earth which could find in which
home were the more joy.

Thus at your leisure, my friends, survey this
eyer varying scene and you will conclude that
God has made this world, not with a partiality
for a few, but with a most tender regard for all,
and as His Gospel of Christ was prepared for
all, so His Nature was commanded to go to all
in every age with its gospel of cheerfulness and
even joy. Hence you may most assuredly conclude that be you not rich, nor famous, nor talented, nor beautiful, still smiles and merriment
and many blessed hours are offered you or once
were offered by Him who sent His world like
His Christ to all. The message of happiness is
as freely offered as the message of salvation.

A large proportion of our rebinings arises in
the mind and heart. We draw poison from the
flower because we prefer it to honey. In that
early history of two brothers, Cain's own heart
turned into a field of murder the spot where
Abel was finding pure enjoyinent. Abel's soul
burst forth in worship and faith, Cain's in fratricidal wrath. Thus always two kinds of human nature live in every field,—forcheads that
love to be lit up with charity and faith, other
forcheads which love to scowl and show the
marks of dark passions. In a world so made,
man must theek the flow of his spirits toward
complaint and misery just as he would repress thoughts of theft or fraud, or the steps to
intemperance. We must all learn to feel that
riches, and fame, and learning are flexible
terms, are relative terms, and should
be well examined before they should
have power to miske us sad. And especially must we feel that the earth was not

I go girt in a russel gown.

I wear neither burnet nor green,
And yet I trow I have in store
A thousand pounds and some deal more,
For all ye are prouder and fine.
A bondsman it is good to be,
And come of churl's kin.

A bondsman it is good to be,
And come of churi's kin.

Thus before there were any railroads or even wagon roads, or newspapers, or telegraphs, the human heart accepted of Nature's universal gospel of comfort and sung its nappy song. In the twelfth century, before there was any English language, a poetic soul full of joy as its memory was of flad Latin, sang just as joyfully of England as the Poet Laureate of to-day would write of the land of his queen. The difference would be in the poetic art, and not in the enthusiasm. The old twelfth-century poet [said: England, full of play and worthy of play, Free men, free tongues, free bearts, free all the people;
The land is good enough—it beareth fruit and forn;
Land, honey, milk, cheese, this island bears the prize.

Under this, homely poetry lies the immense doctrine that happiness has never been for a time or a class, but has been waiting upon the wish of the soul, and would come to it anywhere, as the ravens to Elijah in the desert. Behold of how little real significance are the terms, "riches," and "fame," and "splendor." Does the magnificence of some fortunes or some homes dazzle you and make your property seem insignificant! Why, this material splendor was surpassed by some of the ancients. They tested fully its absolute worth, and found that that worth was nothing. There were Romans who at times gave an elaborate dinner to 10,600 men, and upon that one feast spent sums which would now make wealthy a half-hundred of our business citizens.

worth was nothing. There were Romans who at times gave an elaborate dinner to 10,600 men, and upon that one feast spent sums which would now make wealthy a half-hundred of our business citizens.

In Macedonia, a certain Ceranus gave a marriage-feast, 300 years before our era came, and not only were the viands brought, out of the most costly quality and of the most generous quantity, but each guest was ordered to take home with him all the dishes, and platters, and goblets, and baskets that had been set before him at the banquet; and, as these vessels were of solid gold, and the guests were permitted to sell them, each guest thus took away many thousand dollars' worth, and bought a house or a farm with the results of two hours at a wedding-feast, which sent its guests away in such grand and well-founded good humor.

Thus, history reads us lessons in contentment by informing us that, so far as splendor and luxury are thought of, the civilized lands have been repeatedly outdone by those which were semi-barbarian, and that, in seeking happiness, we need keep up no longer the contest for homes the largest, and feasts and plate the costliest. History assures us that pleasure is planted in the soul of man, and will bud and blossom anywhere where the soul shall read aright the laws and privileges that surround it. There is, indeed, no law that will transform all these earthly years into a paradise. The philosopher who shall seek a way of perpetual gladness will fail as perfectly as those failed who sought an elixir which might turn stones into gold. Tears will come, but they will come not only to you and me, but to all. What we seek is the most general fact or law of happiness, and that we seem to find in the principle that each heart may throw its noble self outward and make its own estate to be one of immense peace. It need not sit down and weep because wealth, or learning, or genius has not come, but it may pass by these accidents and extract honey from the flower of life itself.

Now, to man as the pleasure seeker,

tre, or literature, or painting, or the dance or social life, let laughter or joy join hants with sin, and instead of being a continual feast, this heart, once merry, of individual or of uation, shall be sad to the extent of despair. The world is full to-day of the utterly miserable, who became such by seeking a happiness that had no partnership with honor. Some of our citizens, and some of the citizens of all cities, have tried to extract a happy life from money secured by crime, but their failure of happiness is generally more complete than the wicked and heartless failure of their business. So far as one can learn the voice of history, it goes to show that happiness is lasting according to the degree of its honorableness:

The fact that the Maker of the world has made such ample provision that all His children may find beauty and sweetness in life, the fact that the Creator has not revealed any trace of asceticism, but every mark of a God of happiness, should make mankind willing to move in the moral channel cut so deep by His love. If God hated human happiness as the monks and the Puritans hated it, the human heart might be tempted to rebel and set laws at defiance; but living in a world whose Creator made man a pleasure-lover, and who commanded even old age to sing and laugh down to the very border of the grave, the motives of rebellion seem taken away, and the more willingly should pleasure and honor be joined in life-long bonds. Now that the claims of Sunday are so much debated, this should seem true, that that day should be modified so as to bring joy and a light heart to every person, old and young. Sunday should come to all like a June Saturday to a school-boy, but its happiness should be joined to a higher shape of pleasure and thought than belong to other days. The associations of religion should come with the day, and man, the pleasure-speker in a thousand fields, should show that he has a mind and a soul which can pick up gems of beauty in the golden sands of religion, that he can find some pearls

THE NEW POPE.

HOW HE DIFFERS FROM HIS PREDECESSOR Correspondence London Times.

Rome, March 2.—Friends and enemies alike ombine to invest the new Pope's character with all the attributes of greatness. Even those un-compromising partisans of the Church who ac-cept its visible head, whoever he be, as an embodiment of the Divine essence of its invisible Founder, and who seemed at a loss for words to do justice to the faultless nature of the late Infallible, draw a contrast between the departed and the living High Priest sadly to the disparagement of the former and nothing seems to delight them more than to count the instances in which Pope Pecci, in his unguarded moments, warns his subordinates who presume to have any other will than his own by that almost stereotyped phrase, "Io non son Pio Nono." Pius IX., they tell us, doted on the world, on its crowds, on the din of its applause; he hated solitude and seif-conntration, he was ready to die of ennui at the end of a few weeks of country residence, could not bear to commune with himself alone for one moment, never read a book in the thirtyone moment, never read a book in the thirtytwo years of his Pontificate, listened eagerly to
all gossip and scandal, and, thanks to his marvelous memory, recalled whatever he had been
told by the worthless and evil men who surrounded him to the charge and detriment of
their betters. Leo XIII., on the contrary, is a
silent, solitary spirit, addicted to study and
meditation, a hater of vain twaddle, a
contemner of personalities, fond of grave
conversation, looking at everything from an
elevated point of view, seldom laughing, sparing
in words, reading and writing almost incessantly. A distinguished author, no mean poet,
a first-rate Latin scholar, he, soon after his
election, and upon his first release from the
absorbing care of his new situation, shut himself up, and is elaborating and writing with his
own hand the encyclic which he is fo address to
the Catholic world, and which is for the Pope
what for a newly-enthroned Sovereign would be own hand the eneverice which he is to address to
the Catholic world, and which is for the Pope
what for a newly-enthroned Sovereign would be
his crown speech. Those endless encyclics and
allocations by which Pope Mastai wearied
rather than edified his contemporaries were
composed by Monsignors Nocella and Mercurelli, upon some meagre notes jotted down
by the Pops in the Italian tongue. Not unirequently he merely gave out his theme verbally
and in general terms, leaving his scribe to fill
it up with his own flourishes, or to take some
hints from the astute and worldly-wise lardinal Antonelli. Leo XIII. allows no man to
body forth his concetts or to develop his views.
He sits at his table for hours and writes down
every word with his own hand. When at work
he brooks no disturbance; his preference is for
country solitude; he walks alone with hasty
steps in his garden, busy with the lofty thoughts
which are to leave a mark on his put his

country solitude; he walks alone with hasty steps in his garden, busy with the lofty thoughts which are to leave a mark on his Parting.

Which are to leave a mark on his Parting.

Which are to leave a mark on his Parting.

Cessor have been retained. At an ond forever is the reign of the Casali, Negrotto, De Bisogno, Cenni, Macchi, and otner creatures begotten of the good ordil humor of Pius IX: ignorant, obstinate, mean, gossiping, flattering courtiers. The men chosen by the new Pope to fill their places—Monsignors Anivitti, Cretoni, Ciccolini, and the Rector of the College of Perugia—are modest, learned, and cisaritable, and known to him by old familiar intercourse as scholars, and writers of distinguished abilities. Hence there is a visible dismay, a terrible ill-humor, many lamentations and curses, among the innumerable hangers-on of the late Pontiff at the Vatican, who foresee the end of the abuses that they were wont to enjoy at the expense of the contributors of Peter's pence. Pope Leo, a just and stern ruler, is a foe to idleness, to vice, to tees and bribes, so all cringing and flattery. The new Pope's sceptre, as it has been painted in a popular carricature, is a mighty broom which is rapidly sweeping the palace hails of the rabble which the deceased Pontiff's facility and improvidence had converted into immondeza, Augean stables, and dirt-heaps.

This severe picture of the past and present of the Papal establishment is not mine. It is borrowed from a writer who dips his pen in Vatican ink, and possibly mixes some gall of his own in it, but it is an undeniable fact that Pope Leo does not allow any veneration for the memory of Pope Pius to interfere with the reforms which the indulgence of his predecessor had rendered necessary in the household. I have already told you that the Papal war administration, the gendarmes, and even, it is said, the Swiss Guards, are soon to be things of the past. Gen. Kanzler has been pensioned off. The Pope is hent on curtailing expenses to the very bone. He has abolished t

SPURGEON.

A PER-PICTURE OF THE GREAT BAPTIST MIN-ISTER.

Correspondence Watchman.

Imagine a man still on the morning side of 45, a little below the ordinary hight, solidly built, with a large and, as the phrenologist would say, round, and well-balanced head, covered with a strong growth of dark hair, closely cut, full beard, and a face more homely than handsome, yet expressive of great earnestness and sincerity, and at times even beautiful, when his soul is and at times even beautiful, when his soul is stirred with sympathy for his fellow-men,—and they wifi have a tolerably correct idea of the man as he appears in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. When he is standing at a side or profile view, I am constantly reminded of Dr. Hovey. This resemblance to the honored Newton Professor has, I am told, been noticed by others also. In the street, wearing a soft hat, which sometimes is drawn down pretty well over his face, and very plainly dressed, he passes among strapgers as an ordinary man, attracting to himself no special attention whatsoever. In private life he is warm-hearted and genial; moving among his beopie freely, and as an equal, always with his brethren in the ministry. He is found of the young, and easily unbends in their society; and indulges often with them in their innocent recreations and pastimes. He is endowed with a plenty of wit and humor, which he rarely employs in the pulpit, but which he can use, with telling effect, upon the platform, and at anniversary gatherings.

His chief bodily trials are gont and rheumatism; and he is seldom free from the pain of one or the other of these trying maindies. It therefore happens, frequently, that he is in the pulpit when it would seem that he had better be in bed. I saw him once enter the Tabernacle from the rear of the platform upon which he preaches (he has no inclosed outpit, but a platform, surrounded by a railing, extending quite out into the audience-room, upon which he his chair and table, with his Bible and hymn-book), stirred with sympathy for his fellow-men, -and

so weak in body that he could hardly stand. Advancing to the front, and partly reclining upon the railing, with one foot supported by the chair, he prayed thus:

"Blessed Master, we are very weak this morning! Our poor himse have hardly been able to bear us hither, yet. Dear Lord, we have so longed for Thee, as pilerims in a dry and thirsty land, that we could not stay away from Thy courts, and the place where Thina honor dwelleth. Now in our weakness, be Thou our streagth. Without Thine aid, we shall utterly fall in all our attempts to serve Thee to day."

And then it seemed to me there came an instantaneous answer to his prayer, and out of his weakness he triumphed gloriously. He has a superb volce, full of strength and melody. Take him for all in all, I never knew a better reader. When he is well, he deacons out his hymns, one verse at a time. A brother stands by his side who gives the pitch to the tune, when the whole congregation, rising, unite in singing, producing at times a wave of harmony inspiring and grand in the extreme. I would willingly walk a mile at any time to hear him read, "Jesus, lover of my soul," or "Rock of ages, cleft for me," or "All hail the power of Jesus name." These masterpieces of Christian psalmody fairly glow and burn under his magical and almost inspired rendering of them. He is said to be growing more mellow as he grows in years; and that he does not take so much pleasure as he did in his early ministry in using his sharp and well-polished weapons of defense and attack. While, therefore, he is not less faithful in declaring the whole truth, its enemies do not so array themselves against him as formerly. Indeed, there are but few soberminded people who do not now speak of him in terms of high respect and commendation.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Official History of the Worthington Case. The General's Opinion of Don Piatt—Ger Banning and the Army Bill.

Some gentlemen have called on me, offeri to take up the cudgels in the matter of the in famous article in last Sunday's Capital, headed "National Disgrace." I first advised against any notice of the article, because its motive was apparent, and there are here in Washington nany living witnesses of the events it purposes In the first place, the scene described on Penn-

sylvania avenue, of Gen. Sherman riding in his carriage with folded arms, while poor Tom Vorthington was on foot telling his piteous tale to the editor of the Canital, is a pure fiction. 1 id not ride down the avenue at all in my carriage last week or the week before, and it is extremely rare that I go down the avenue, except on foot or in the street-cars. My horses are not bay. And I pronounce this part of the article as manufactured for the express purpose of laving the foundation for the tale of conpiracy by West Point against Col. Thomas Worthington, of Ohio, now in Washington, who is pushing some claim before Congress.

Col. Thomas Worthington belongs to one the most nonored families in Ohio. Entered West Point as a cadet in 1838; graduated in 1827, and resigned in 1838. He served in the Mexican War as Adjutant of the Second Ohio from June 23, 1846, to Oct. 31, 1846. In the Civil War he raised a company in 1861, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-sixth Ohio Oct. 23, 1861, and Colonel Jan. 30, 1862. As Colonel of the Forty-sixth Ohio he was at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, his regiment being one of three, viz.: his own, the Fortieth Illinois, Col. Hicks, and the Sixth Iowa, Col. John Adair McDowell, who, being the senior Colonel, commanded the brigade held the extreme right of our line; next on its left was Buckland's brigade; and next to it Hildebrand's. These three brigades constituted the right of the Union forces, and are the troops to which Gen. Beaurezard refers in his letter, and out the single regiment commanded by Colonel and the sanger regiment commanded. he most nonored families in Ohio. Entered

which Gen. Beauregard refers in his letter, and not the single regiment commanded by Col. Worthington. The key-point was the causeway across Owl Creek at Shiloh meeting-house, covered by the left of Buckland's brigade and right of Hildebrand's, and not the bridge nearly a mile below, which was covered by Col. McDowell's brigade, including Worthington's regiment. Col. Worthington continued in command, of

Col. Worthington continued in command of the same regiment and was in the same brigade to Corinth and Memphis, Tenn.

Here in August he was tried by a general court-martial on three charges:

(1) Drunkenness on duty; two specifications.

(3) Habitual drunkenness; one specifications.

(3) Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; three specifications. He was found guilty of the first charge and first specification and part of the second specification; not guilty of the second charge, though guilty on six of the dates enumerated; guilty of the third charge and of the second charge, though guilty on six of the dates enumerated; guilty of the third charge and of the second charge, though guilty on six of the dates enumerated; guilty of the third charge and of the second charge, though guilty on six of the dates enumerated; guilty of the third charge and of the second charge, though guilty of the third charge and of the second charge, though guilty of the third charge.

and chird specifications; and was sentenced to be "cashiered." The members of the court were Gen. S. A. Huribut, President, now here; Gen. J. W. Danver, now here; Gen. J. C. Veatch, of Indiana; Col. John Williams, Third iowa Infantry; Col. John Logan, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry; Col. Wm. Mungen, Fitty-seventh Ohio Infantry; Col. W. A. Gresham, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, now Judge of the United States District Court; Col. Peter Sullivan, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry; Col. B. H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, now Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry; Capt. J. C. McCoy, Aide-de-Camp, Judge Advocate. Most of these officers are now living, and occupy important positions in civil life. Not one of them was a graduate of West Point. The record of this court is now in the office of

The record of this court is now in the office of the Judge Advocate-General, accessible to all, with the orders, charges, specifications, pleadings, tetimony, and findings of the court.

This terminated Col. Worthington's connection with the service, and his regiment passed under the command of Colonel, afterwards Brig. Gen. C. C. Woicutt, now living in Columbus, O., and remained under his orders to the last day of the War, carning the largest fame. I have enswered in a positive but kindly spirit, and he is at liberty to publish any or all of them. I have enswered in a positive but kindly spirit, and he is at liberty to publish any or all of them. I have enswered in a positive but kindly spirit, and he is at liberty to publish any or all of them. I have his original letters, which may also be seen by parties who desire to inspect them. He has published much in the newspapers and in pamphlets, and in one of these occurs a letter from Mr. Lincoln which covers the whole case, pretty much in these words:

To-day! verbally told Col. Worthington that I did not think him at for a Colonel, and now, upon his urgent request, I put it in writing.

Toldy I verbally told Col. Worthington that I did not think him at for a Colonel, and now, upon his urgent request, I put it in writing.

Col. Worthington is now an old man, in trouble and affliction, and I think the editor of the Capital should not expose his weakness and fobles. If he has any claim for compensation for services of any nature on the part of the Government! have not and will not interpose an objection, but I understand he has been paid in full in the same manner and to the same extent as all other officers.

Now, as to Col. Denn Platt: I have nover known him, nor do I want to. During the War I never heard of him at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, or elsewhere, where there was fighting and dauger. I understand he belonged to that noble army of marryrs who suffered as Provost-Marshals, Judge-Advocates, and sutlers at the rear. His prudence is to be commen

JOHN BROWN.

A Chapter of History Respecting the Harper's Ferry Raid.

Gerrit Smith's Connection Therewith--- Testimony of John Brown, Jr.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, March 30, 1878.—Having received a letter from John Brown, Jr., authorizing the to publish the testimony given by him in the suit of Gerrit Smith vs. THE TRIBUNE Company, before United States Commissioner Cogs-I submit it herewith for the information of the public. I have compared it with the letter written by Mr. Brown to Gen. John Cochrane. and published in the New York Tribune of March 23, and I find no material difference be tween the two. The testimony in the lawsuit is somewhat more precise and explicit as to the interview between John Brown, Gerrit Smith, in Peterboro, in the sammer of 1859. On the other hand, the letter to Gen. Cochrane is somewhat fuller as to the subsequent destruction, at the instance of Gerrit Smith's son-in-law, or the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Smith and John Brown. I think no one who reads either of these documents can doubt that Mr. Smith was cognizant of every essential fact relating to the intended raid except the particu-lar plan where the first blow was to be struck, and as to this he must have known that it wa to be some point in Northern Virginia conven-ient to Chambersburg, Pa. The interrogations below were propounded by

John Van Arman, Esq., of this city. The testi mony was taken de bene esse, but Mr. Brown says that no material statement in it could have been affected by cross-examination

TESTIMONY.

TREUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS. Gerrit Small us. THE TRIBUNE Company—SANDUSKY. O., June 19, 1867.—Before United States Commissioner Cogswell. John Brown, Jr., being duly sworn, testified as follows:

sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—State your name, age, occupation, and place of residence. A.—John Brown, Jr., age 45, occupation grape-grower, and place of residence Put in Bay Island, Lake Eric, Ohio.

Q.—Do you know the parties to this suit, or either of them, and how long have you known them or either of them! A.—Yes, I am acquainted with Mr. Smith and also Mr. White. I have known both ten veers or more. I got ac have known both ten years or more. I got acquainted with Mr. White in 1858. I have known both ten years or more. I got acquainted with Mr. White in 1856.

Q.—Did you known John Brown of Harper's Ferry celebrity while living; and if so were you related to him, and if so, how! A.—Yes, I was related to him. He was my father.

Q.—Were you engaged with John Brown in his various anti-slavery operations to any extent! If you say you were, state how early you thus became interested and engaged. I mean his enterprises generally. A.—Yes; I will say all his enterprises generally. A.—Yes; I will say all his enterprises within the past twenty years. Q.—Were you with him during his operations in Kansas! A.—I was.

Q.—State during what years John Brown was operating in Kansas, and what was the general nature and design of his operations there. A.—He was there in 1856.'37, and I am not sure out in a part of 1858. I think he was. I was not with him except in 1856. The design of his operations was to prevent the extending of slavery into that Territory. The mode of operation was by armed resistance to the slave-

slavery into that Territory. The mode of operation was by armed resistance to the slave holding interest.

Q.—State whether at any time he organized or employed military forces for the purpose of making such armed resistance, and during what period such armed forces were employed.

A.—His organization, if it be called such, was of the guerrilla order, and it was in operation during 1856 and a portion of 1857.

Q.—Were you personally engaged in that contest in Kansas! A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether your father, John Brown,

test in Kansas! A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether your father, John Brown, at any time before or during the Kansas troubles, or afterwards, was engaged in any other enterprises for the purpose of attacking, weakening, or abolishing the institution of slavery in the Southern States. And, if you say he was, state the nature and character of those enterprises, and when they were undertaken. A.—He was engaged in enterprises having for their object the weakening and final overthrow of the slave power during 1858 and overthrow of the slave power during 1858 and

armed interference with individual stateomics, and with staveholders generally in the Slave States.

Q.—State particularly the plan of operations of John Brown and those who co-operated with him in the pursuit of their objects and accomplishment of, their purposes for the weakening and overthrow of slavery; with what forces they intended to operate, where they were to be obtained, and where and how they were to act. A.—His plan of operations embraced a possession by small guerrilla bands of the mountain fastnesses and swamp country of the South as a base of operations; to use these guerrilla bands in making forays upon individual slaveholders and carrying away such slaves to such strongholds as could be made available; selzing slaveholders and their families as hostages, taking such property belonging to them as could be made available either as subsistence or in attack or defense; to thus render slave property insecure, and therefore unprofitable. His forces were to be obtained partly in Canada, partly in the Northern and Western States, but chiefly from such slaves as could be taken and used for such purposes. They were to act upon the first plantation, then reach all the points seized as a base, and then to extend the operations and remove such base.

O.—How early was this plan of operations

and used for such purposes. They were to act upon the first plantation, then reach all the points seized as a base, and then to extend the operations and remove such base.

Q.—How early was this plan of operations formed by John Brown, to your knowledge, and how early was it made known to his associates and confederates, or any of them? A.—The plan was formed as early as 1836, and made known to some of his associates at that period.

Q.—How early was it determined to take practical action in accordance with it? A.—During 1856—7.

Q.—Where and whence was it the intention of John Brown and his coadjutors to obtain the means, arms, equipments, and other necessaries for the execution of such plang? A.—Chiefly from those who had aided him in his enterprises in Kansas.

Q.—State whether the plaintiff in this suit had done anything towards aiding John Brown while in Kansas, and if so what he had done. A.—He aided my father at various times by supplying him with money; to what extent I cannot say.

Q.—State whether John Brown's plan of operations, which you have detailed, for the weakening and overthrow of slavery in the Southern States by the employment of guerrilla bands in those States was known to the plaintiff in this suit, and, if you say it was, about how early was it so made known to him. A.—it was. I think probably he was told as early as 1857; certainly in 1858 and 1859.

Q.—State whether he assented to and co-operated in the execution of that plan; and, if you say he did, state in what manner he thus assented and co-operated, and all that he did in that connection as far as you are able now to do so. A.—He did assent and co-operate. He aided by advice and money and by counsel.

Q.—To whom was the money paid which the plaintiff in this suit contributed, and at what time or times, as near as you can state, and in what sums. When my father was in need he let him know. It was a different times in 1857, 1858, and 1859 that he received it.

Q.—During those years how were you engaged, and what opportunities had you

tion, been collected for the operations contemplated! A.—They had been collected, and the were then secreted in Ohio, or on their way to their place near Harper's Ferry. As I canon state precisely the date of the meeting, I amod certain whether they had been actually forwarded to Chambershape or act.

warded to Chambersburg or not.

Q.—When did the last meeting of which you have any knowledge occur between your father and the plaintiff, and where? A.—I cannot say that my father had any later interview than that one

that my later and any later interview than that one.

Q.—About how soon after the interview to which you have testified did John Brown proceed to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry? A.—Within a few weeks.

Q.—Do you know whether John Brown and the plaintiff at any time during the operations of which you have spoken corresponded by letter, and, if yea, state what are your means of knowledge on that subject? A.—Yes. They corresponded frequently. The letters I had frequently seen, and had some of them in my possession.

frequently seen, and had some of them in my possession.

Q.—State whether you ever corresponded with the plaintiff in this suit during the same period.

A.—I am not certain that I did.

Q.—Were you in correspondence with John Brown after the interview you speak of, and after he proceeded to the vicinity of Harper's ferry? A.—I was in-correspondence with him.

Q.—Where were you at the time of the attack on Harper's Ferry? A.—I had just returned to my home in Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Q.—State whether there was any understanding between John Brown and his associates that, in their correspondence with each other, they would, for the purpose of disguising the meaning of language employed, use false or fictitious names for the subjects embraced or things referred to in such correspondence. A.—There was that understanding, which was agreed upon, and names fixed, after he had established himself at Chambersburg and in Maryland immediately before the arms, etc., were shipped.

Q.—Please give instances of the fictitious names employed. A.—My father was to be addressed as John Smith, Kagi as John Henrie. The arms, ammunition, etc., were to be marked "John Smith & Sons, Chambersburg, Ps." The arms were shipped as hardware, and the enterprise was spoken of as meaning a prospect for mineral lands. My father, being a surveyor, took his surveying tools, and among them a miner's compass.

Q.—In your interviews with the plaintiff, did

compase.

Q.—In your interviews with the plaintiff, did John Brown or yourself attempt to disguise or conceal your actual purposes, or did you communicate them fully as far as they were then formed! A.—No attempt at concealment in any degree was had in the interviews with Mr. Smith.

Smith.

Q.—At the time of the arrest of John Brown, after the attack on Harper's Ferry, had you in your possession any papers, or letters, or documents of his, and if so where were they?

A.—I

had; and they were at my home at Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Q.—State as well as you can what they consisted of? A.—They consisted chiefly of letters from parties in Boston, some from Canada, and some from Mr. Smith, the plantiff in this suit, Q.—Have you those letters and documentation, and, if you have not, state fully what has become of them? A.—I have not. They were destroyed soon after the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. Those from the plaintiff to my father were destroyed by Mr. Miller, a son-in-law of the plaintiff, who came to my place for that purpose. The others were destroyed by me at also suggestion.

the plaintiff, who came to my place for that purpose. The others were destroyed by me at his suggestion.

Q.—How soon was it after you received the mtelligence of the arrest of John Brown that the plaintiff's son-in-law, Miller, came to your house? State what he said and did with reference to the correspondence between the plaintiff and John Brown, and what reason he gave for coming and for destroying those letter. A.—It was within a few days after the bitelligence was received. He said that letters and been found at Harper's Ferry which implicated the plaintiff; that he was in a very istressed state of mind, fearing that the Government would pounce on him and ruin him, and he wished to destroy every vestige of evigence in my hands that could be made use of grainst him. He came on Sunday in a very tormy time, and returned the same day as the destruction of the correspondence.

Q.—Was there such a man as Keary connected with the enterprise to your knowledge? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you meet a man by the name of Edwin Morton at the house of the plaintiff at any time? If yea, now often and when? A.—Yes; nearly every time I was there.

Q.—In what capacity was he employed at Mr. Smith's? A.—As tutor for his son, and private secretary to the plaintiff.

Q.—Was he acquainted with the plan of operations of John Brown? A.—I know he was to some extent. He talked familiarly with me on the subject, but I don't know how far his

operations of John Brown! A.—I know he was to some extent. He taiked familiarly with me on the subject, but I don't know how far his shormation reached. I desire to add that, according to the plans of John Brown, as explained to me by him, and taiked over at the interview between John Brown, Gerrit Smith, and myself in the summer of 1839, Harper's Ferry was not designated as the place of at-

chiefly from Canada. That brought me in connection with all the parties concerned in the plan. It required me to travel all over the country.

Q.—While thus engaged, did—you at any time meet with Gerrit Smith, the plaintiff in this suit! If yea, state where and for what purpose you met with him? A.—I did meet him with my father at his home in Peterboro at different times, and especially in the summer of 1859. It visited there two or three times, I think, in ail. At the time to which I specially allude a consultation was held with Mr. Smith, at which consultation my father informed him that he had so far got his plans perfected that within a few months at least he should strike the blow. The place in Pennsylvanis at which arms, etc., should be first sent had been fixed upon previous to this time. It was Chambersburg, and the whole plan, as far as then matured, was fully made known to Mr. Smith.

Q.—Will you state whether, up to that period, the exact place at which the blow was to be struck had been determined on, but it had been determined to commence operations in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

Q.—Had any of the arms or munitions of war, at the time of this meeting and consulta-

NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN.

Sketch of the Leading Japanese New per—its Character and Influence—A roll Through the Building with the liter-Journalism as at Present Regard.

ed and Practiced in the Empire.

Correspondence New York Empine Post.

Tokio, Jan. 29, 1878.—After a disastrous fire that swept the principal avenue of this city the Jovernment rebuilt the burnt district in semi-oreign style, both to guard against a recurrence of similar conflagrations in the future and to encourage among the people a disposition to adopt foreign fideas in domestic and business architecture. The structures thus erected have; owever, little beauty to a Western eye, and do not commend themselves to native notions of their unpopularity they are sought after by persons who affect Western ideas or who desire central place for their business.

The finest, perhaps, of all these building

occupied by the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, or Daily Nees, the leading journal of the Empire. This newspaper was established in 1872, under the new freedom of the press granted by the liberal policy of the restored Government; but it languished till 1874, when, on the return of its present editor and principal owner, Mr. G. Fukuchi, it began to show greater prosperity. Mr. Fukuchi, icho is a Japanese of high per-sonal rank and distinguished scholarship, had been interested in the journal from its origin, but was called from active management by an appointment in the Iwakura Embassy, a relation in which he traveled extensively in foreign lands and had opportunities of studying Western habits of thought and action. On his withdrawl from this connection and return to Japan he found the newspaper, as remarked, at a low soft the stock on the market at an area. ebb, the stock on the market at any price and the journal without influence. We cannot betthan by saying that in 1876 the Nichi Nichi Samoun paid 30 per centum dividends on a capital stock of \$50,000, and in 1877 37 per cent-

Beside Mr. Fukuchi six editorial writers are imployed and eight reporters. There are, mereover, regular correspondents at all points of consequence in the country. In the compos-ing room there are twenty compositors, a for-man, and two proof-readers. Persons employed in the mail section and the business departments increase the number to about eighty; and

ments increase the number to about eighty; and there are moreover some forty-five newsmen who distribute the edition to subscribers. The fist of these varies considerably under laws that operate in all countries. During the late warthe circulation reached a maximum of eleven thousand copies; now it is about 8,700. But a third of the edition, however, is taken un oy the Capital, the remainder going through the mails to other places. In local support the Michi Nichi fally considerably behind one for more of its rivals, which appeal more carefully to the prevailing sentiments and demands of the masses. To meet the requirements of the newspaper and a prosperous job business that has grown up, ten presses are employed: one a cylinder floe press and the rest smaller. And even the Hoc is run by hand, such motive power being found more economical than steam.

On entering the building from the street we first come upon three men, if Cerberian glard, who sit within the open doorway to intercept the further advance of an inquisitive, an importunate, or an indignant public. Before this rather awful trio we sat till a spry young "devil" of the Asiatic species, who was dispatched with the card, returned and, vouch-sading a concise "arimas" or "is," beckoned us on and up. Following his young heers, we had soon ascended the flight of steps that led to the second floor, and were then conducted to a front room that serves as the Sanctum Sanctorum. Mr. Fukuchi received us politely, and it became immediately evident that interpreters were to be superfluous, as his English was agreeably fluent and correct. His dress was native in fashion, though the foreign manner of cutting the hair, now very common in Tokio, and the direct, prompt, and vivacious method of speech he used, suggested acquaintance and sympathy with Western habits. Of good physique and piessant features, these personal advantages were supplemented by the charming manners of nacontil Learne. good physique and pleasant features, these personal advantages were supolemented by the charming manners of unspoit Japan.

After a chat on journalism in this and other countries, during which he referred to his visits in time past to the Evening Post and other

stream to the plant of John Brown, as completed to the plant of John Brown, as completed to the plant of John Brown, as explained to the plant of John Brown, as explained to the plant of John Brown, as explained to the plant of John Brown, as the plant of the plant of John Brown, as the plant of John Brown, as the plant of the plant of John Brown, as the plant of the plant of John Brown, as the John Brown, as the John Brown Brown Brown, as the John Brown Bro

diffice.

Here, then, we have the modern newspaper in the heart of Japan; and without failing into the indiscriminate exasties of the burish, clothed in all the wisdon of two weeks, we may regard this fact as a very hopeful one for the country. A land that has newspapers like the Nichl Nichl Shimkan, and some of its compeers, will not have to sigh much longer for representative as semblages; for it has them already. Mr. Fakuchi presides to day over one of the most important chambers of the Genro In. H. R. E.

A dail headache, costiveness, low spirits, and no appetite, are some of the melcations of a billous attack, arising from a torpid liver. Dr. Jame's Sanative Pills will soon restors the liver to action, drive all symptom so billousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.

LON

The Careless Te

Two Gigantic S the Glaring

No Records Showing Anywhere in Except in T

holds, Copyhold Other Myster Land-1 Special Correspondent rights of property are most respects, it is rema-real estate are held by hey are in England.

A Conversation with a S

here suggested will str an impossibility aimost home, has always been even a small plat of la average Englishman as a entirely too difficult of re-for until be had become condent; and, under always taken laws and customs govern title to real property there would be little or in connection with he cases in the English

to make me anxious the manner in which interested in the essen between dealing in Eng will first, however, give most important swin here for many years, to of the English system the other points of inte-able to oring out in the tending over some two About 1867, a gentlem ing the owner of a larg real estate near Croyonumber of handsome Accordingly he built t residences; but, getting ties, he was obliged to

secured by mortgage coming subsequently stidebt, the estate pass, hands of an assigner rents and managed the interests of Mr. La just previous to this renious series of forger solicitor, named Freder this whole property had with fraudulent lineum with fraudulent lucun seven or eight times as a The method adopted way. Dimsdale seemed to ough knowledge of the solicitor in good standing solicitor in good standin number of leases for nin-Harriet Meredith, repr client, to different indi-ninesyear leases are ver and are regarded as so n-ership that they possess equal to the fee-simple of ly, they are readily avai-the purpose of obtainin solicitor in good star of £300,000,—about

of £300,000,—about ing from £450 to £28, had-been already une trial, but the Attorne was reason to believe by Dimsdale was gree since many persons whe had declined to acknowle to suffer the loss withou had declined to acknowle to suffer the loss without elpal manipulator of the to have desired to protect overy, and, in 1976, he redemption of the propand this sum, with the thus showed that the full was only about £20,000, then, if the fee-simple vehow could be have suffered to the full was only about £20,000 then, the full was only about £20,000 then we could be have suffered to the full was all cumbrance that £5,000 value of the equity of answers to these two quality of the weakness of the Enganding. Dimsdale's object in 1876, was to enable him erty, collecting the rent for pying the houses, and pathe mortgage. Then, so payment of interest on a loans, as well as upon the £25,000, there seemed to discovery.

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H. R. E.

LONDON.

The Careless Tenure of Titles to Real Estate in England.

Two Gigantic Swindles Showing the Glaring Defects of the System.

No Records Showing the Title to Property Anywhere in the Kingdom, Except in Two Counties.

A Conversation with a Solicitor's Assistant-Lease holds, Copyholds, Freeholds, and Other Mysteries of British Land-Titles.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

London, March 12.—In a country where the rights of property are so rigidly guarded in most respects, it is remarkable that the titles to real estate are held by so careless a tenure as they are in England. I have no doubt the idea engrested will strike most Americans as appossibility simost, for I know that my home, has always been, that the possession o average Englishman as a piece of good fortune entirely too difficult of realization to be hoped for until he had become really wealthy and in dependent; and, under that impression, always taken for granted that the laws and customs governing the transfer of the laws and customs governing the transfer of the title to real property would be so rigid that there would be little or no possi' lity for fraud in connection with houses and ands, at least. Recently, however, there have been several cases in the English courfs which have given me such a changed opinion of such matters as to make me anxious to investigate more fully manner in which titles are conveyed and session transferred; and, inasmuch as Chi-o is the paradise of real-estate dealers. I do not doubt that many of your readers will be interested in the essential points of difference between dealing in England and in Illinois, I will first, however, give the history of the two most important swindles that have occurred here for many years, to show

THE GLARING DEFECTS of the English system; and then will give all the other points of interest that I have been able to pring out in the course of an inquiry extending over some two weeks.

About 1867, a gentleman named Latham, be-

ing the owner of 'a large piece of unimproved real estate near Croydon, decided to build a number of handsome villas as a speculation. Accordingly he built twenty-nine very stylish énces; but, getting into pecuniary difficul secured by mortrage upon the property. Becoming subsequently still further involved in
debt, the estate passed, in 1871, into the
hands of an assignee, who collected the
rents and managed the whole affair in
the interests of Mr. Latham's creditors. But, just previous to this assignment, the most in-genious series of forgeries had been begun by a solicitor, named Frederick Dimsdale, by which this whole property had been plastered all over with fraudulent incumbrances, to an extent seven or eight times as great as the original loan. seven or eight times as great as the original loan. The method adopted was as follows: In some way Dimedale seemed to have obtained a thorough knowledge of the property, and, being a solicitor in good standing in 1870, he executed a number of leases for ninety-nine years, from one Harriet Meredith, represented as a wealthy client, to different individuals. These ninety-nine year leases are very common in England, and are regarded as so nearly representing ownership that they possess a positive value, nearly equal to the fee-simple of the land; consequently, they are readily available as collaterals for the purpose of obtaining loans, the same as

equal to the fee-simple of the land; consequently, they are readily available as collaterals for the purpose of obtaining loans, the same as bonds or any other personal property. With the fictitious leases as collateral securities, he was able to

BORROW THE ENGRMOUS TOTAL of £300,000,—in sums varying from £450 to £28,000. The foregoing amount had been already unearthed at the time of the trial, but the Attorney-General stated that there was reason to believe that the amount obtained by Dimsdale was greatly in excess of £300,000, since many persons who had been defrauded had declined to acknowledge the fact, preferring to suffer the loss without publicity. The principal manipulator of the fraud, Dimsdale, seems to have desired to protect himself against discovery, and, in 1876, he purchased the equity of redemption of the property for about £5,000; and this sum, with the £25,000 mortgage, thus showed that the full value of the whole was only about £30,000. It may well be asked then, if the fee-simple value was only £30,000, how could he have succeeded in borrowing £300,000? Also, how could he have borrowed at all when there was already so large an incumbrance that £5,000 represented the full value of the equity of redemption? In the maswers to these two questions may be found the weakness of the English system of conveyancing. Dimsdale's object in buying the equity, in 1876, was to enable him to control the property, collecting the rent from the tenants occupying the houses, and paying the interest on the mortgage. Then, so long as he kept up the payment of interest on all his own fraudulent loans, as well as upon the original mortgage of £25,000, there seemed to be no reason to fear discovery.

New, I presume some of my readers are

payment of interest on all his own fraudulent loans, as well as upon the original mortgage of 225,000, there seemed to be no reason to fear discovery.

Now, I presume some of my readers are querying in their minds how people could be such fools as to tend money upon property already heavily incumbered. Why did not the lenders consult the records? That is just where all the trouble begins: There are no records?

NO, NOT A LINE

can be found in any official shape to show the title to the property anywhere in England, except in the two Counties of Middlesex and Yorkshire, How, when, can any one tell whether the apparent owner is the real owner? Only by the pile of title-deeds, which he must produce for inspection, and pass along to the next purchaser. These deeds may be numbered by hundreds, and they must go back to the original grant from the Crown, or early feudal lord. It will now be seen that Dimsdale had an easy task. His scheme did not require any forgers of original title-deeds, for that would have been a job of such magnitude and difficulty as not only to be almost impossible, but to involve danger of discovery whenever the forgeries were examined by the parties making the loans. His plant was far simpler. He really did not forge, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, at all; he merely executed leases from a person having no interest in the land whatever to other persons,—either accomplices or tools,—and on these pretended leases he borrowed money right and left. The status of the property upon which his operations were based was very favorable to his scheme. The real owner, Mr. Latham, was not likely to take much interest in it, because it was in the hands of an assignee, who was accountable only to Mr. Latham's creditors; while the creditors were much his ore residents, who were satisfied to receive the tarterly returns and reports of the assignee without investigating further. The close of the tast was the to effect of the creditors of the residents, who were satisfied to receive the tasterly returns

sach. Hardly had the dismay occasioned by this dis-Bardly had the dismay occasioned by this discovery begun to die away, ere another

REARLY SIMILAR SERIES OF FORGERIES

was brought to light, though the latter was much less skillfuily executed, and the amounteviated was only £40,000. The forger was an accountant named Downs, who, having boughtsix houses and lots from a building company for about £1,400, sold, resold, and mortgaged every one of them, until there were more claimsus for each plat than could conveniently live in the whole six houses. This enterorising Joung man has not yet been sentenced, although he has pleaded guilty; but he will probable escape with about fourteen years of penal activitude.

I should hardly do justice to certain English petuliarities were I to omit some amusing experience I had on beginning to investigate this

formation relative to titles, conveyances, etc., and that he also would not object to learn what were our American laws and customs in such matters. So I made three visits on alternate days last week to Solicitor X.'s comfortable rooms in Chancery Lane, only to find him absent on each occasion. At last, one of the young sprigs of the law belonging to the office, having seen me disappointed so often, asked whether I would fix a time for meeting his preceptor, or whether I could not leave a message for him. It occurred to me that probably this young "limb" might be able to tell me a good deal, and thus enable me to shorten my interview considerably with Mr. X.; so I decided to

so I decided to

PUMP ALL THE INFORMATION I COULD'
out of bins, preliminary to making an appointment with the latter. Having intimated a desire for a chat, therefore, I followed him into a cosy little room, and, without mentioning my letter of introduction, or my reason for asking information. I broke ground at once:

"I should like to get an idea of the manner of conveying titles in England. I wish to know just what steps I should take either in buying or selling property according to the usual cus-

just what steps I should take either in buying or selling property according to the usual customs here."

The young man was not a bad sort of fellow, and he evidently that intended, when he invited me in, to be more than ordinarily attentive: but he could not have appeared more uneasy at my question if I had asked him to reveal the professional secrets of one of his master's clients.

"Well—cr—yes—I don't know exactly—that is—"

"What I should like you to tell me." I continued, seeing that my question seemed to hopelessly daze him, "is about as follows: Being a foreigner. I want to know exactly what steps I should have to take, for instance, to buy seeps i smould have to take, to fistance, to only a property, say in Surrey."

"Oh! you want to buy a house!" he chitped up, quite orightly. "Well, if you, will describe the piace, we will communicate with the owner or his solicitor, and attend to it with pieasure."

"Exactly. Now, suppose I leave such a description with you, what would you first do in the case!"

"Er—who is the agent of the property!" queried the young man, coming down to bust-

"Er-who is the agent of the property?" queried the young man, coming down to business with a suspicious directuess indicative of doubt as to there being any such person.

"Oh! I am not referring to any particular bouse," I replied; "I merely wish to know what you would do, supposing I had selected a house, made the bargain with the owner, and was desirous of employing Mr. X. to supervise the legal part of the transaction, so that I should have a clear and indisputable title."

IS-IT LEASEROLD, COPYROLD, OR FREEHOLD?" was his snewer,—his intention apparently being to ignore the suppository theory, and proceed as if I were oresunting an actual purchase to his consideration.

Why, I can't tell exactly. You see I do not "Why, I can't tell exactly. You see I do not understand what those terms mean to a nicety. Will you please explain them?"
For a moment he looked at me as if he were liable to compromise himself if he went on. The idea of a man openly admitting that he knew nothing whatever about titles, and yet was desirous of investing, seemed beyond belief. But I led him on:
"Leasehold, I presume, is simply a lease for along term of vears, is it not?" I asked, persuasively. "Yes, I thought so; but what is irechold!"

suasively. "Tes, I thought so; but what is irechold?"

"Frechold is the title in fee-simple," he gan, doubtfully, as if he were admitting more than he ought, and might have reason to regret

it.
"And copyhold?"
"Well, you know, copyhold is a title evidenced out by an entry on the books of the lord of the manor, and you have no title deeds of your own; and you have to pay fines and heriots whenever a new lord of the manor succeeds to

own; and you have to pay fines and heriots whenever a new lord of the manor succeeds to the property.

"Thanks, thanks! Now, please tell me what is the 'Lord of the Manor,' and what are 'fines' and 'beriots'? You see all this is new to me.

"The 'lord of the manor' is the holder in fee-simple; but, having deeded it away, as 'copyhold,' the 'lord of the manor' has no control over it. except the 'fines' and 'heriots.' The former are fixed, and usually amount to a nominal ground-rent when a new heir succeeds to the property; and the 'heriot' is the gift of the best animal on the place. usually."

"Is copyhold considered as good as freehold, then?"

"Well, no, except in cases where there is copyhold without either fine or heriot, which are sometimes found; and those are better than freehold."

"Why better?"

"Because there is no charge on the property; it is practically the same as freehold, and you have a record of the title; and no one can raise money on, or sell, the property without a record on the books of the lord of the manor."

"But is that not the case with all property, whether learehold, copyhold, or freehold?"

In the classic language of the youthful Chicagoan with a tendency to street-slang, the young man looked at me'as if I were

"GIVING HIM A GRAND STIFF,"
and finally he replied:

"Do you come from Yorkshire or Middle-

and finally he replied:
"Do you come from Yorkshire or Middle-sex?"
From neither one nor the other; I'm an "From neither one nor the other; I'm an American."

"Aw—now—yes, I understand;" and the young fellow looked more mystified than ever, as if he imagined that an American ought to be a red Indian or a blackamoor.

"Well, why did you think I must be from Yorkshire or Middlesex!"

"Because, those are the only two counties which have records of title. I thought every one knew that," he added, with a kind of injured self-assertion, as if he thought I had been trying to impose upon him.

"Do you mean that ordinarily in England there is no official, legal means of determining the actual owner of property!"

he actual owner of property!"
"Well, you know, the title-deeds will show

"Then, if I have the title-deeds to a piece of "Then, if I have the title-deeds to a piece of property I can mortgage it, or lease it, or sell it, witnost ever recording the transfer anywhere!"
"Yes, certainly."
"But what is to prevent me from buying a

"But what is to prevent me from buying a valuable piece of property, making exact copies of the deed, and selling the same to a number of different purchase's!"

The young man evidently feit that he had to do with a very dangerous person. I had not only questioned the reliability of transferring titles according to good old English custom, but I had made a suggestion which embraced possibilities of too startling a nature to be contemplated with equanimity by any well-regulated mind. However, he determined to make

and it was with a certain air of triumph that he

and it was with a certain air of triumph that he replied:

"But you couldn't de it, you know; that would be forgery!"

"Just so, it would be forgery: but, if any one where able to do the work skillfully enough, what would there be to prevent it being the means of defrauding the public out of many thousands of pounds?"

"Well, I cannot say about that," was his disgusted rejoinder; "we never-had a case like that; you would be caught sure;" and he seemed to take a certain pleasure in informing me of my certain punishment "in case I should venture upon such rascally practices. His desire was manifestly to escape any further catechising, for fear I should learn something that would enable me to defraud some of his fellow-countrymen; and so I gave up the attempt for the day. Subsequently his preceptor, Mr. X., gave me a very full and interesting account of all the enstoms of the reaim relative to the subject of titles, methods of conveyancing, leasing, mortgaging, kevying of taxes, etc., which I will defer to another letter. Fam sure that it will appear about equally interesting and absurd to those who have been in the habit of dealing in real estate in the United States.

BATTLE-CREEK NOMINATIONS.

BATTLE-CREEK NOMINATIONS. Special Correspondence of The Tribunal
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 29.—The Republicans have put in nomination for city officers the coming year: Mayor, William H. Mason; Recorder, P. H. Shipman; Supervisor, R. H. Hubbard; Treasurer, Maurice H. Neale; and M. B. Russell and A. C. Kingman for Justices of the Peace. The Couvention was harmonious, and the ticket is a strong one. The Nationals have nominated J. L. Whitcomb for Mayor, L. C. Kellogg for Recorder, A. E. Preston for Supervisor, and James H. Halbert for Treasurer. This is regarded as a strong ticket also, in opposition to the Republican nominations, especially as the Democrate have adopted the same candidates for the office at present. The nominee for Supervisor has held the office previously in the Republican party, and served one term in the Legislature. The nominee for Treasurer is a prominent manufacturer, well known and esteemed. cans have put in nomination for city officers

The Potato Bug in Germany.

Pull Mail Gasette.

The Colorado beetle is still an object of apprehension in Germany. A committee has been for some time sitting at the Ministry of Agriculture in Berlin to discuss the measures to be taken to prevent the insect from devastating the potato fields. The cost of providing for closely watching all the potato grounds in the Empire during the whole summer/would, it was found, be very great, amounting to several million marks; and, therefore, it has been determined to confine official supervision to the districts in which the beetle appeared last year, the police authorities being charged with the task of seeing the work properly carried out. Placards are also to be posted up through-

out the Empire and advertisements are to be inserted in the local and agricultural journals, reminding the proprietors of potato fields and patches of the order which makes it incumbent upon them to at once report the appearance of the beetle on their ground. If the area infected proves not to be very large, all plants and foliage on it are to be burned, the ground covered with benzine, and this latter set on fire. The cost of carrying out this measure will amount to from 10,000 to 12,000 marks per hectare. Where, therefore, the plague is found to be too widely spreadfue allow of the adoption of this expensive method of treatment, the beetles, larva, and eggs are to be carefully gathered, and the plants sprinkied thickly with arsenic. The patches of ground which were visited by the beetle last year are tobe again planted with potatoes, in order that should any of the insects have wintered in the places where they first appeared, they may not be forced to travel further afield in search of food and nourishment, but may, on the contrary, be captured on the spot as they emerge from the ground to feed.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

IN STONE. Over her the light winds come and go; Morn and eve drop down their dusted snow. Bees hum softly until twilight falls, When the whip-poor-will with wailing calls.

But my love shall never float again. Neither smile nor sigh o'er glade and glen. Would I were the wild West-wind to-day, Round about her marble form to play; Kiss her with the kisses of my kind-Sweet, intense. "Ah! would I were the wind! Nevermore to grieve and dream alone

O'er her pallid beauty, cut in stone. THE BALLET IN ENGLAND. Appletons' Journal for April.
The success of Fauny Elssler and of Marie Taglioni was almost simultaneous. Their pres-ence on the stage at the same time marks the climax of the Terpsichorean art. The excite-ment which they created is well within the memory of many now alive. To those who had not the fortune to see them in their prime nothing can better give on idea of their respective styles and superlative merits than an extract from Chorley's "Musical Recollections," which has been before quoted for the same purpose, and is here somewhat condeused: "'La Sylphide' mark's a balletment of delicate fantasy and fairyism into the most artificial of all dramatic exhibitions. After t were to come 'La Fille du Danube' and 'Gisclie,' and a score of ballets, in which the changes were rung on natad and nereid life, on

'Gisclie,' and a score of ballets, in which the changes were rung on mand and nereid life, on the ill-assorted love of some creature of the elements for an earthly mortal. The purity and ethereal grace of Mile. Taglioni's style suggested the opening of this vein, as it also founded a school of imitators. Then her mimic powers, however elegant, were limited. Her face had few changes. There was a little sameness in her effects, Mile. Elssler's dignified and triumphant beauty of face and form would have made her remarkable, what ever dress she wore, in whatever world she appeared. There was, however, more of the Circe than of the Diana in her smile. She possessed many more resources than Mile. Taglioni. The exquisite management of her bust and arms (one of the hardest things to acquire in daucing) set her apart from every one whom I have seen before or since. Nothing in execution was too daring for her, nothing too pointed. If Mile. Taglioni flew, she flashed. The one floated upon the stage like a nymph, the other showered every sparking fascination around her like a sorceress. Her versatility, too, was complete: she had every style, every untional humor, under her feet; she could be Spanish for the Spaniards, of Russian for the Northerns, or Neapolitan for those who loved the delirious tarantella. But, bevond these, Mile. Elisler as an actress commanded powers of high and subtile rarity."

actress commanded powers of high and subtile rarity."

Nor were Fanny Elssler and Marie Taglioni alone. Never before had there been so many britismit dancers—the elder Elssler, always sacrificing herself to her sister; Carlotta Grisi, the goustn of the great singer; Duvernay; Cerito; Lucille Grahn; and among the men, Perrot, the pipil of Vestris; and St. Leon, now the ballet-master of the Paris Opera. To Mr. Lumley is due the credit of originating and carrying into actual execution, in spite of inconceivable obstacles, the most wonderful choregraphic sight yet seen by mortal eve—the fannous and indeed never-to-be-forgotten pas de quatre, in which danced together, and one after famous and indeed never-to-be-forgotten pas de quatre, in which danced together, and one after the other, Taglioui, Grisi, Grain, and Cerito. It created an unheard-of excitement at home And it was, indeed, a poet's fantasy, a dream f fair women. Grahn

Was divinely tall and most divinely fair; Cerito was a form of life and light.
That, seen, became a part of sight;

and Grisi,
When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music; while to see Taglioni was to quote involuntarily from "A Winter's Tale":

When you do dance, I wish you A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do Nothing but that.

With the substitution of Rosati for Lucille Grahn, it was revived in 1847, to be followed the next year by the "Four Seasons," in which Taglioni, Cerito, Grisi, and Rosati were assisted by Perot and St. Leon. This was the end. Since then the ballet has declined in ability and in popularity. Since then it has neither and in popularity. Since then it has neither had, nor deserves, the public favor to so great an extent.

A TRIP ABROAD.

Letter to Providence Journal.
Since my return from Europe a large number of persons who contemplate a visit to the Paris Exhibition during the present year have desired me to give them some idea of the probable cost of the journey. To each one a uniform reply has been given, and the first words were, "Yo can make it cost just what, in reason, you like." And it is so. A man can spend \$1,000 in a month's travels, and another can suit himself just as well for one-fifth of the money. My own experience, base I on a ten days' visit to can live remarkably cheap in that delightful city. During my visit in January last to the Capital of France I was careful to inquire as to the probability of an increase in The Grand Hotel Bristol is a magnificent house in every respect, and for such a place the charges are remarkably reasonable. At that place a handsomely-furnished, well-lighted from cost me six francs (\$1.20) per day, and a dinner, including via ordinary a significant such that the cluding vio ordinaire, a similar amount. But, as in London, the better plan is to take your meils out, as the Freuch people generally do. For ten frances (\$2) per day a man can live well. But to give a clearer idea of the total cost of such a journey, it may be as well to start out with the theory that we propose to be absent two months or sixty days. Eighteen days of this will be upon the ocean, and for the round trip the cost need not be more than \$120. On arrival at Liverpool, the docks and other places of interest have to be seen, which will occupy two days, the cost of living per day being ten shillings, with four shillings added for omnibus and cab fares, \$7; from Liverpool to Manchester, where two more days are spent at the same rate; then directly to London, the fare being \$5, occupying a portion of one day. In London there is a multitude of sights of interest to be looked up. There is the Crystal Palace, British Museum, Alexandra Park. Zoological Gardens, National Gallery, Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London, etc. Here, to do the thing up in any kind of way, a sojourn of at least ten days should be made. This involves an expense of \$30 for living (it can be done for less, and well done too), and an additional \$7.50 for omnibus hire. Then comes the trip to Paris. The return ticket from London to Paris will be, in American moncey, \$18.75, and which is available for one month. The journey to Paris usually occupies from ten to eleven hours, so that one full day may be allowed in going and coming. Then a stay of fifteen days should be made in Paris, and the visitor, if he be prudent, can do admirably as far as lodging and living upon \$2.76 per day, or \$41.25; and adding to this ten days to the Exhibition, one franc each time, brings \$43.25, with \$10 added for conveyances, brings Paris to cost \$33.25. During this time, if disposed, a trip can be made to Geneva Lake at a cost of \$15. This brings us back to London, with eleven days to spare. A trip to the lale of \$40 for a sixty days' journey. This estim cluding vin ordinaire, a similar amount. But as in London, the better plan is to take your meals out, as the Freuch people generally do

JOHN MORRISSEY.

Interview with Him in a New York Puper.
"The trouble was that I only started to go to Savanoah. I staid there eight days, sleeping in a room with the bed up against a window, sev-eral panes of which were broken. I took a bad cold there, and went to the warmer climate of Jacksonville to cure it. It rained every day or two in Florida, and I was so poorly that I did not leave my room for a month. As soon as I got better I took a trip up the river, and with i got better I took a trip up the rive, and with it another cold, which lasted me two weeks. When I took my shoes off to go to bed with this second attack I did not put them on again for a month. I have had five serious attacks of illness, three very serious, and in two I came near 'handing in.'"

"You thought yourself, then, in a critical condition;"

"Well, I used to get the Tammany newspapers morning and evening that reported me dying; I said to myself, 'I'll see about that,' and I'm back here. I'm all right as ever outside, only weak; but my trouble is in here," said Mr. Morrissey, polnting to the region of his heart and stonesh Morrissey, pointing to the region of his heart and stomach.

Senator Morrissey's affection is said to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with derangement of the heart and stomach. Dr. Bradley, his regriar medical adviser in this city, does not agree with his confreres as to the Bright's disease, and the Senator is inclined to accept his diagnosis.

Mr. Morrissey relates a story of an attack of what the physicians called kidney disease which affected him just at the beginning of his first term in Congress. He suffered great agony for weeks before he hit upon the self-treatment by which he gained ten years' release from pain.

agony for weeks before he hit upon the self-treatment by which he gained ten years' release from pain.

"I remember," said he, "that when I was in training for the fight with Heenan that I had to suspend for a day occasionally for fear of overtraining. During these odd days I would accumulate desh, and it struck me that getting rid of 'superfluous' was only voiding old impurities. I was so convinced of this that I went into training as soon as my doctors told me that I had an incurable kidney disease. It was harder training than for a fight, and I could not drink even tea, coffee, or water. When I went into the Hoffman House restaurant I felt like exting up everything, plates and all; but I had self-control enough to keep on as I had begun, and I cured myself. The cure created much discussion in the medical pacers, and was regarded as so phenomenal that Louis Napoleon's physician came on an especial mission to see how I had effected the miracle in hopes that he might repeat it upon his master. I informed him how it was done, and at the same time I said, 'He can't do it. There is only one man in this world who could endure 'he torture,—and he did it. I'm well of kidney disease now; it's my heart," said Senator Morrissey.

ART AND THE PURITANS. Matthew Arnold writes as follows in the Forbightly Review: "Partisans fight against facts in vam. Mr. Goodwin Smith, a writer of loquence and power, although too prone to cerbity, is a partisan of the Puritans, and of the Nonconformists who are the special inheritors of the Puritan tradition. He angrily resents the imputation upon that Puritan type of life on which the life of our serious middle class has been formed, that it was doomed to hideousness, to immense enoul. He protests that it had beauty, amenity, accomplishment. Let us go to facts. Charles I., who, with all his faults, had the just idea that art with all his faults, had the just idea that art and letters are great civilizers, made, as you know, a famous collection of pictures—our first National Gallery. It was, I suppose, the best collection at that time north of the Alps. It contained nine Raphaels, eleven Correggios, and twenty-eight Titians. What became of that collection! The journals of the House of Commons will tell you. There you may see the Puritan Parliament disposing of this Whitehall or York House collection as follows: 'Ordered, that all such pictures and statues there as are or York House collection as follows: 'Ordered, that all such pictures and statues there as are without any superstition shall be forthwith sold. . Ordered, that all such pictures there as have the representation of the Second Person in Trinity upon them shall be forthwith burned. Ordered, that all such pictures there as have the representation of the Virgin Mary uponthem shall be forthwith burned.' There we have the weak side of our parliamen. There we have the weak side of our parliamen There we have the weak side of our parliamentary Government and our serious mildle class. We are incapable of sending Mr. Gladstone to be tried at the Old Bailey because he proclaims his antipathy to Lord Beaconsfield; a majority in our House of Commons is incapable of halling, with frantic laughter and applause, a string of indecent jests against Christianity and its founder; but we are not, or were not, incapable of producing a Parliament which burns or sells the masternieese of Italian art. And one may the masterpieces of Italian art. And one surely say of such a Puritan Parliament, and of those who determine its line for it, that they had not the spirit of beauty."

FOILING JACK KETCH.

Au the Year Round.

There are some instances on record in which the punishment of sus. per col. has failed, either through some peculiarity in the neck and throat of the individual or a want of tact in the hangman. More than six centuries ago (if the records are truthful) Juetta de Baisham, convicted of harboring thieves, was sentenced to be executed. She hung for three days, revived, and was pardoned, as a phenomenon who had somehow or other overmastered the gallows. Dr. Plot quoted a narrative, on the authority of Obadiah Walker, Master of New College, Oxford, to the effect that a Swiss was hanged thirteen times over, every attempt being frustrated by a peculiarity in the windiple which prevented strangulation. We are not told whether the thirteenth experiment was successful, or whether justice was merciful at last. Ann Green was hanged at Oxford for infanticide in 1650; nay, her legs were pulled and her body struck with soldiers' muskets, in accordance with a barbarous custom sometimes adopted of making assurance doubly sure. Nevertheless, she survived, after hanging some considerable time. Her body was given up for dissection. The surgeon observed faint signs of animation tended her instead of anatomizing her, and in thirteen hours she was able to speak. She remembered nothing distinctly of what had occurred, but seemed to herself to have been in a deep sleep. The Crown pardoned her; she married, and became the mother of a family. Her husband forgave the past errors of her life, possibly for a kind of celebrity which the singular episode had brought to her. other overmastered the gallows. Dr. Plot

ONLY PRACTICING. Two intimate friends met on the street the other day, after a short, separation, and the fol lowing curious conversation ensued: "Ah, how d'ye do, old fellow?" cried the first

one, heartily. Second friend (shrugging his shoulders)—"O. tray bang."
First friend (looking a little startled)—"Nice first friend (looking a little startled)—"Nice day, is it not?"
Second do.—"Ah we, say bang sure."
First do. (doubtfully)—"You are not fill, are you?"
Second do. (with indignation)—"Oh, nong!"
First do. becomes uneasy; thinking his friend is mad, he says, "Well, good day," and moves

The Second smiles from ear to car, shrugs his shoulders, and replies: "Ah, bung zure, mong amme. All the day Number One feels extremely bad

All the day Number One feels extremely can about his neighbor's unfortunate condition, and he does not discover the truth of the matter until evening, when, as he is reading of the Paris Exposition, he suddenly recollects that his friend is going to France and is studying the language. He was only practicing French in a preliminary sort of way. language. He was only practicing French in a preliminary sort of way.

Number One smiles as he thinks of the fate in store for the unfortunate natives of La Belle France.

When is a dog most like a human being? When he is between a man and a boy. The paragraphers are all young men. Their wit becomes bad-in-age-if not before. - Worces-A book-agent, the other day, talked half an

handed him a slip of paper on which was written: "I'm defe and dum." The following conversation took place re-cently in a hotel: "Waiter." "Yes, sir." "What's this?" "It's a bean soup." "No mat-ter what it has been; the question is, what is it now?" They are going to have an artificial Niagara Falls at the Paris Exposition; but, unless an American is charged \$15 for looking at it, and has his pocket picked by a hackman, he will fail to recognize it.

hour to induce a lady to buy a book. Then she

to recognize it.

Ferryman—"One penny, please, sir." Yokel—
"Ain't got only a 'a'pny." Ferryman—"The charge is one penny." Yokel (who's fond of being on the river)—"Well, take me back again, then."—London Fun. then."—London Fun.

A child at the theatre where they are playing
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" points out a negro and
exclaims, "Oh! isn't be black; he's blacker than

the others are." "Yes," replies Mr. Prud-homme, "he's probably in mourning." Linderman's eagle recalls the conversation at the show: Daughter—"Law, ma, look at that heagle," Mother—"Vy, you hignorant gall, hit's a howl." Showman, politely—"Axes parding, mum, but it's a "awk."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WESTERN PATENTS. The following patents were issued from the United States Patent-Office to the inventors of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Nebraska, for the week ending March 5. Reported expressly for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE by L. B. Coupland & Co., Patent Solicitors, No. 20 Leading the character of the company of the c 70 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. :

L. F. Betts, Chicago, combined ventilating-nozzle and spout.

H. O. Bloom, Chicago, coffee-polishing machine.
E. Nordblom and Lorens Hansen, Chicago, pa per-folding machines.
P. Philippi, Beardstown, gates.
S. Pierpont, Bushnell, sulky-plows.
J. Pierpont, Bushnell, plow-colters.
H. Ritcher, Chicago, bed-lounges.
F. Gordon, Chicago, running-gear for wagons.
H. Mueller and J. Gross, Decatur, water-rega-

lators.
O. A. Bishop, Chicago, devices for forming digar-wrappers.
G. Burns, Chicago, varnishing-machines.
B. F. Comstock, Lincoln, washing-machines.
A. J. Hogan, Mason, machines for cutting shingies.
B. S. Jennings and A. Jennings, Sullivan, device for twisting yarn into hanks.
J. A. Palmer, Noble, animal-traps.
W. S. Salisbury, Chicago, water-coll steam-gen-

w. S. Sansbury, Chicago, wheating-drums.
W. A. Swaren, Robinson, heating-drums.
G. W. Amesbury, Chicago, specie pocket-books.
L. Anderson, Chicago, toy musical instruments.
C. M. Coulter, Danville, cutter-heads.
C. Cog, Washington Heights, combined hydrometer-stup and thief.
C. Farmer, Rockford, churns.
M. Kelter and P. Leickern, McHenry, gates.
J. C. Leidy, Galesburg, salky-plows.
A. A. Russel, Polo, implements for cleaning horses.

F. L. Shinkle and D. F. Stambaugh, Casey, sash-C. H. Smith and J. Hewitt, Chicago, lightningod connections.
W. W. Smith, Chicago, egg-carriers.
W. A. Strong, Joliet, cooking-stove (relssue).
B. R. Hawley, Hyde Park, trade-mark.

W. P. Huntoon, Stuart, reversible pinions for watches.

N. Schroeder, Davenport, fire-escapes.
J. Bliss, Pringhar, kitchen-tables.
E. P. Comstock, Monticello, revolving box-churns and devices for operating the same.
D. M. Johnson, Emerson, plow-regulators.
J. S. Scofield, Little Sioux, saw-mill head-blocks.

blocks. H. Selvert and Y. J. Young, Denison, washing-

machines.

J. A. Hinson, Oskaloosa, vehicle running-gear.
C. Raible, Oskaloosa, meal-bins.
J. Worick, Ames, grain separators.
MINNESOTA. P. J. Schmitz, St. Paul. horse-collars.
W. E. Seargean Minneapolis, millstone

drivers.

Y. P. Gilliland. Milwankee, fire-extinguishers.
B. B. Rice, Madison, spring-motors.
C. N. Schofield, Oshkosh, vehicle-springs,
A. Abletter, Boscobel, hame-strap loops.
J. L. Ketcham, Milwankee, reversible dumping-boats. boats.
O. N. Skaaraas. Hale, seed-drills.
S. Gesley, Beloit, sulky-cultivators

S. desiey, beion, sainty-calityators, Michigan, W. L. Benham, Detroit, envelopes.
H. Gale, Albion, plows.
J. C. Moore, Lowell, fire-escapes.
F. Roberts, Monroe, windfull.
R. A. Eddy, Saginaw, clothes-pounders.
A. Berdan and A. E. Warren, Tecumsch, wrenches.

A. Berdan and A. E. Warren, Tecumsch, wenches.
R. Frèer, Cassopolis, water-heating apparatus.
J. H. Benticé, Saginaw, fre-kindlers.
W. Smith. Adrian. car-heaters.
F. G. Wallace, Jackson, bed-sione supporters for grinding mills.

Lorce, Lincoln, obstetrical supporters.

An Old Story in a New Dress.

An Old Story in a New Dress.

A not undramatic incident in Parisian pocketpicking is reported. A well-dressed gentleman,
wearing a lustrous diamond ring, enters an
omnibus. The lady sitting beside him thinks
him impertinent, but leaves the venicle to avoid
a scandal. She subsequently feels for her purse,
but it is gone, and in its place she finds the obtrusive gem. It has slipped from the thief's
finger as he was securing the portemonnaie.
The lady hastens to the police office to tell of
her loss and the exchange, and there she finds
the well-dressed gentleman arrested by a jeweler, who has lost a diamond ring. He is about
to be released, in the absence of proofs, on the
plea that the accuser has made a mistake,
when the ring so strangely obtained by his second victim is produced and confounds him.
The moral is that ladies should wear narrow
pockets.

E TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Brarch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 pc dock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

on Satuday L.OOX. Bookseller and Stationer, 170.
Stationer, 170.
Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009.
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON. West-Side News Dépot, 1
Biuc laiand-av.. corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—(READ THIS LIST AND CALL)—2story and basement sub-collar stone-front-welling
all modern finproverments, brick barn, stone sidewalks,
stone steps, by 25x142, south front, No. 4:9 West
Washington-st. 1-vant an offer on this house. It is
going to be sold for less than its value.

\$3,500 - 500 down; 2-story and octagon-front
brick dwelling, every limproverment, and lot, cast front
brick dwelling, 15 rooms, brick barn, lot 25
\$3,500.

SIS West, Adams st. is a 3-story and basement octagon front brick dwelling, 15 rooms, brick barn, lot 25
\$183, south front, near Paulina-st. I will sell this
house and lot for \$6,500; rents \$60.

I want an offer on occagon front brick house, barn,
and lot 20x180 on Monroe-st., east of Lincoin-st. I
will sell this house at a sacrifice.

\$18,000—All the stores and lot 100 on Halated-st. and
\$6 feet on Adams, northeast corner; will take a good
house and lot or farm as part pay. This is a good business corner; could be five stores built that would reat
well and pay 12 per cent net.

\$5,000—Lot 52x150 on northeast corner Halsted and
Mather-st.

\$8,000 cash; an elegant brown, stone front dwelling

n Walcash-av., hear Ingliced and lot 22x 580,000.
88,500.—3. story and basement stone front and lot 22x 125 on Walcash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; good barn; terms casy.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$6,500 WILL PURCHASE 4-STORY marble front house 213 Ashland-av. Terms to soit, Range, gas fixtures, and furnace. Apply at 135 South Clark-st. Clark st.

POIE SALE—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE OF TWE LY

rooms. Dining-room and kitchen on first floor
Convenient stable on the premises. Lot 100 feet front
Choice location; South Side. Address O 86, Tribunc.

FOR SALE-THE BEST BARGAIN FOR A BUILT or -100x178 on the northeast corner of Wabash and Thirty-third-st., with about \$3,000 worth of terfai on the ground; thesp and on easy terms. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-st. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 146 Dearborn-st.

The SALE-RESIDENCES ON THE AVENUES, abouth, from \$10,000 to \$40,000; central business property, well rented, in pieces of \$20,000 to \$200,000. Parties who are looking for investments will do well to call at our office before purchasing elsewhere. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 146 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—\$3,000, \$1,500 DOWN—9 ROOM DWELL-ing and lot \$73,100, east front, on Prairie-av., corner results are considered in the property of the sale Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LAKE AND
Haisted-sts., also, 202 Thirty-tith-st. fronting
boulevard: the bove are all rented; also, 48 feet
care and the South Park; will sell extremely low. Apply to owner, E. WILLIAMS, 329 Forrest-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-OR RENT-10 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in Winnetka, very cheap. M. J. MOTH, Winnet

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE,

TOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 23 ACRES, AD
joining the village of waterioo, Seneca Country,
one of the most beautiful towns in Western New York;
on the place are splendid orchards of applea, peaches,
pears, plums, black raspberries, etc., in fine conditiou; land all under cultivation; a fine brick house,
good barns; all in first-class order; a fine place for market-gardening and near to three large towns. Also, a
splendid farm of 100 acres, one-half mile from city
fimits of Aubsen, M. Y.: 12 acres of valuable timber
land; good buildings, new stock barn; cheese and buter factory near the place; never-slined will sell
express to both of those places at a bargain. Address
MRS. Relifer DURKEE, P.-O. Box 821, Auburn,
Cayuga County, N. Y.

TOR SALE—160 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 3 MILES
from Emporia, Kan., for \$600; this is a
cash down and no trace. T. B. BOYD, Recom 7, 179
Madison-84.

TOR SALE—81,800, \$1,000 DOWN, ONE FARM

Madison-st.

Tolk SALE—\$1,800, \$1,000 DOWN, ONE FARM
left, 160 acres in Woodbury County, is.: the improvements alone cost over \$2,000; every acre good and: near Sioan; this farm is certainly cheap. T. B.
BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TEAS THE CHOICEST A the world—Importers staple article—pleases even body—Trade prices—Largest Company in Americ constnually increasing—Agents wanted everywher best inducements—don't waste time—sond for Circu to ROBERT WELLS, Free. of the Original America Co., 43 Vesey-st., X. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTL men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail prompt ended to. JONAS GELDER, \$68 State-st.

ASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WO always bring good prices. Before you sell rary see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn VETERNARY SURGEON. DR. H. J. DETMERS, VETERINARY SURGEON Of the With J. S. Cooper, Monroe-st., corner of the blanches and Walter of the Corner of t

West Side,

TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH, FINE TWO-STORY and basemens brick homes, 38 and 40-Harvard-st.; 315 per month, two-story and basement brick, 400 Western-av.; \$12 per month, fine brick store, 435 Western-av.; \$12 per month, fine brick store, 435 Western-av.; \$12 per month, fine brick store, 435 Western-av.; \$15 per month, 1 large rooms, 437 Western-av.; \$15 per month, 1 large rooms, 437 Western-av.; \$175 to \$200 per year. fine new brick houses on Grenahaw; also, \$12 per month, 2 story frame; 1163 West Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire 385 Western-av. TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH, THE ELEGAN' brick house, with barn. 778 Fulton-st., on corner inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren TO RENT_THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMEN
stone front houses, 655, 657, and 659 Adams-s
Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY I. TWO OF THE MOST COMPlete and convenient house in the city; parlors dining-room and kifeben collar etc.; 12 rooms, double floors. String-room, and kifeben cellar, etc.; 12 rooms, double floors. Strictes during beautiful lawns, and paved street, 931 and 939 Monroest. near Oakley-av. Call at our office or 290 Madisonst. for permits to see them. POTWIN & CORBY, 144 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-NO 16 AND 28 WALNUT-ST. CHEAR Ashland-w.) new 2-story and basement marble fronts, 10 rooms, with closets, not and cold water or every floor. and all-other modern improvements; furnace, gas fixtures; speaking-tubes, etc. Will be finished this week. \$40 per month. Inquire of GEO. 6. NEWBERRY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block. TO RENT-BY D. P. NEWELL WEST SIDE HOUSE Renting Agent, 188 West Madison-st.—Houses, 196 South Lincoln-st., 2-story and basement brick with all modern improvements; possession at once. A furnished house, 432 West Jackson-st.; cottage, all in splendid order, 77 Artesian-av.; 5 rooms, lower part 75 Artesian-av., and a large list of other amail and large houses. A full list will be found in "Daily News" every day.

TO RENT-973 MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, 10-room octagon brick, modern conveniences, furnace, gas faxtures; to desirable prompt tenant \$33. Also a similar house 1023 Monroe-st., \$32. J. WEST, \$77 Monroe-st., or WEST & CO., 243 Wabsh-av. TO RENT-NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV., 8 NICE large rooms, also line store and good barn; will remember and the permanent. J. HERIT & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dear

TO RENT—
1046 and 1048 Michigan-av., near. Twenty-ninth-st.
Also three houses in the vicinity of Michigan-av. and Also three houses in the vicinity of an also three houses in the vicinity of wenty ainth st.

STS Wabsh av., 2-story frame house, with large barn.
All with modern improvements.

P. D. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

P. D. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT-25 AND 27 ELLIS PARK, OCTAGON stone front, east, all modern improvements, subcellars, \$45. Room 3 Ronore Block. H. LOWY.

TO RENT-HOUSE 411 DEARBORN-AV.-3-STORY and basement brown stone octagon front, all modern improgramments. Inquire at 40s, next door. NEL-SON MASON. TO RENT-409 DEARBORN-AV.-S-STORY AND basement brown stone front, strictly first-class.
J. C. BULLOCK, 149 State-st.

TO RENT-NOS. 28 RUSH-ST. AND 292 ILLINGIS-Tet., brick, 2-story and basement, convenient to bus-loss: rest \$40 per month. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN. 43, 116 Washington-st.

Miscellancous.

To RENT-BY GEO. G. NEWBURY, ROOMS 8
and 9 Rryan Block, 164 LaSaile-st.
643 Michigan-av., Satory and basement marble
front.
S32 Indiana av., Satory and basement marble
front.
900
866 Indiana-av., Satory and basement marble
front.
1,500

32 Indiana.av. 2-story and basement marble
front.
1829 Indiana.av. 2-story and basement brick.
1248 Frairie-av. 2-story frame.
821 Frairie-av. 2-story and basement frame.
821 Michigan av. 2-story and basement brick.
383 Vernon-av. 2-story and basement marble
front.
834 Vernon-av. 2-story and basement marble
front.
2-story and basement marble
front.
476 North Lasalie-st. 3-story and basement
brick.
588 West Lake-st. 2-story and basement marble
front. front. 25 St. John's piace. 2-story and basement brick 513 Fulton-st., 2-story and basement brick... 112 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick. 649 Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick... 1315 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick with barn.

Please call and examine uses.

TO RENT-1014 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER Ulark and Belden-av., S50 per month.

1157 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fith-st. \$25 per month. 75 Twenty-fith-st. \$20 per month. St. Mark's Hotel, 198 East Washington-st., \$100 per month. JAMES W FORTER, 19 Byan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalie-sts.

Suburban. TO RENT-IN WELLINGTON-PLACE, AT THE Corner of Woodlawn-av and Forty-sixth-at. eight-minutes walk to Kenwood Station-Two 2-story houses, newly painted and calcinined. containing six and seven rooms, cellar, gas, and fixtures, soft and hard water; rent \$20 per month for one year. Inquire on premised, or of C. B. DUPER, corner of Clark and

TO RENT-AT WESTERN SPRINGS-A VARIETY of cottages and houses, new and complete, near station, school, store, etc., with large lots, very cheap. T. C. Hill, 4 Lakeside Building. TO RENT-HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished at Evansion; also house and cottages at Austin. REVERIDGE & DEWEY, 59 Dearborn-st.

West Side. TO RENT-FLOOR 233 WEST MADISON ST. SIX Prooms for housekeeping, with modern improvements, in first-class order, rent low. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-THIRD FLOOR NO. 10e RANDOLPHst., 20x00, light and well, finished: key in restaurant. Apply to GEO. A. SRAVERNS, Room 3, 146
Dearborn-st., between 2 and 3 p. m. TO RENT-CHEAP-TWO 40-FOOT STORES ON northeast corner of Lake-st, and Fifth av. A. J. AVERBLL.

TO RENT-STORES NOS. 114 AND 116 SOUTH
Chark-st.: in first-class order, rent low to good
tenant. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 45 Exchange
Building, corner Clark and Washington-ets. TO RENT-TWO DOUBLE STORES ON STATE-ST., near Van Buren; very desirable. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-at. TO RENT - THE 4-STORY, WELL-LIGHTEI building, coxes, rear of Methodist Church Block, by O., LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington st. TO RENT-STORES ON MARKET-ST. IN THE Garrett Ruilding, corner Lake and Market, by O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington st. TO RENT-174 MADISON-ST. STORR AND BASE-ment, 20x190. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT-OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, IN second and third stories of 46 and 48 South Clarkst. Apply Room 10, W. S. CARVER.

Miscellaneous,
TO RENT-FINE UNFURNISED HALL, 70X36
Trest, with ante-rooms, regalia closia, etc., cheap
to a good society; rent free until May 1. 48 and 48
South Clark-st., Room 10. TO RENT-BY THE MONTH OR YEAR. A GOOD hall, convenient, with fiving rooms connected, suitable for societies or transfer the raiso several good stores. E. H. CASTLE, 523 West Lake-st. TO RENT-THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 150 State st. (corner of allsy), each floor 24x10, will rent separately. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-DOCK CORNER POLE AND BEACH-sta., 2003550, with railroad track, brick office.

TO REAT—DUCK CORNER FOLK AND BEACH.

sta. 300x550, with railroad track, brick office,
barp, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, so LaSalle st.

TO RENT—DOCKS—300 FT. ELSTON ROAD AND
North Branch, now occupied by Fisher & Sons (lumber), and 240 ft foot of Carpenter-st., now occupied by
Schunemann & Lenke (wood and coal). Railroad track
in both yards. Apply to R. R. CLARK, Room 38, 86 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE AT 288 and 270 West Lake-st.; brick dwelling and good neighborhood: accommodation for 80 horses; rent low. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-THE LUMBER YARD OCCUPIED BY

Walkup & Morril as the foot of Canal-st, on Lumber, will be for rent May 1; the office, barn, planking, and Fairbank's scale, all fitted out ready for occupant. Inquire at the banking house Union Trust Co., corner Madison and Clarkst, or at house 248 West Wasbington-st. J. H. FEARSON. WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE, FUR where on he lage above between Kvanston and Winnetka, from May 1 to Oct. 1. Address O 72, Tribune. WANTED - TO RENT & PARTIES HAVING houses and stores to rent on the West Side and and good tenants by leaving deserting the start of the

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A SEAL glove, on Superior-st., between Pine-st. and the lake. Reward at 240 Wabash-av. lake. Reward at 240 Wabash: av.

\$\frac{\psi}{100}\$ BEWARD—STOLEN FROM BENJAMIN of the night of the Island. Cook County, Ill., on the night of the 28th day of March. 1878, a brown horse, medium size, rather chunty build, black mane and tail (not heavy); had a sear on the hind leg between the hoof and fatlock, made with a rope [1 klake the right foot); weights about 1,000 lbs. and nondition. And annead black running gear early new, rached dark, half Dodge wheels, an old harness, breast strap, rubber trimmed, new bridle, round leather; a large unbleached-sheeting cover and rubber legitle for the return of the property, and stress and conviction of the thief, or \$100 will be paid for the property. Address information to M. C. HICKEY, Gen. Supt. of Police, Cheago, or to BENJAMIN COOL. Blue Island, Ill.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 851, 883, 885, AND 857
CSaste-at., four blocks south of the Palmer House;
board and room, per day. 81.60 to 82; per week, 87
and 86. Furnished rooms to rent without board.
NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, 21.50 per
day; \$4.50 to 87 per week. Day board, 84 per week.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED-MALE HELP, WANTED-FOREMAN-AN EXPERIENCED AM practical mechanic thoroughly conversant with

practical mechanic thoroughly conversil kinds of palm and architectural wrought from work, to the palm and architectural wrought from work, to the palm and the p Employment Agencies

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY-50 GOOD RATILroad laborers on extension C. & A. R. R. tree
tare. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CQ., 288 South Water-8.

Miscalianeous.

Miscalianeous.

Wanted—Men to take "Agents" guide.

Tells who: want agents and what for: 10,000;

Sthyr: 1 copy 50; monthly. J. P. Sott, @ Dearborn st.

Wanted—A Young Man As Watter in Restaurant, at No. 808 South Halsted-st. WANTED-MEN TO SELL BLASTIC BACK straps, chromos, photos of Pope Leo XIII., etc. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP,

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE BOARDing house. Call at 72 East Van Buren-at. WANTED-AT 155 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A good cook, washer, and ironer; no others need WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A COOK TO COOK lunch in a saloon, at 30 and 32 West Madisor-st. WANTED - A GOOD GENERAL COOK AT 511
West Madison st. Come this morning prepared

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AGENTS-A FEW COMPRIENT LADY canvasiers can find profitable and permanent employment canvassing for Mms. Griswoods patent stirt. B. PUTNAM, General Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF a year's experience in the grain business a position with some reliable hone in the strayeled two years in even years and in this line, and a raveled two years in the present employed by a large shipping time, but desires making a change in a large shipping the large of the large shipping the large of the large shipping the large of the large shipping the large shippin

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
Cituation wanted—By First-Class GER.
man girl. Inquire at 19 West Madison-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer. Apply at 709 West Monroe-st.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Situation wanted—as nurse by a Re.

spectable Protestant girl; can take entire charge of
a baby night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is
well experienced, side can furnish the best of city references; no objection to travel. 1283 State-st., apstairs.

Employment Agencies, SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandingvian of German female help can be upplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halated-st.

MUSICAL.

A CHANCE TO BUY A PIANO OR ORGAN AT A bargain. Our waverooms are full of splendid new instruments with all the latest improvements just racelved from the drast factories in the country. We offer elegant new 145. octave planofortes at \$178, 2300, \$225, and \$250. Brand-new, rich-tone partor organs, \$50, \$76, \$90. \$100. These prices are below any in the market, quality and style considered. Every instrument warranded or a Rectal Dealer in Pianos and Organs. A 8 WE AIKE ABOUT CHANGING THE STYLE Of A case on certain organs, we will offer great inducements to purchasers until these styles are closed out. Elegant designs. Bich-toned organs, at \$20, \$70, \$50, \$500. Sold on time, if required. W. KIM-BALL, corner State and Adams-sts. A FINE BALLET. DAVIS & CO. IPRIGHT PF-ano will be offered very low for cash Menday, April I. Plans good as new used foor months. Cas be seen at W. W. KIMBALL'S; corner State and Adams—state

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V. ats., soin agent for the world-renowned Rallei,
Davis & Co. pianos.

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W. W. Kimbail planos.
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Every instrument fully warranted.
Soid on installments if required.
Old instruments taken in exchange for new.
Old instruments taken in exch

State-st.

190 WILL abuy A RICH-TONE ROSEWOOD
Upright planaforte, been used but a short
time and equal to new. Marranted for five years. R.
T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS CHANCES.

A for the united States, covering improvements in lumber-wagon stock, desires to dispose of the same. As he is a banker his whole time and capital for required in that branch. There is already a large trade among formers, the state of the same of th A PARTY WITH 81,000, TO TAKE AN INTEREST
A in two valuable patent rights, to start a manufacturing establishment in this city. These patents were
awarded two, medais at the Centennia, and a sample
of the goods has been sent to the Paris Exposition. He
83, Tribune office.

of the goods has been sent to the Paris Exposition. It St. Tribune office.

FOR SALE-\$1,000-ALL THE FURNITURE, BAR, and fixures with a 5-year loase of one of the best road houses in the country: 2 miles north of Lingoln Park: business now \$40 per day. T. B. BOYD, Hoom, 1, 179 Madison-st.

MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING BUSINESS of the property of the pr

mont House. April 2 and 3.

TWO RARE CHANCES—I OFFER FOR SALE THE
MURLINGTON WOOLEN MILL. The woolse
mill is in full running order, with splendid machinery
and excelent water-power; no better and more complete factory in any of the Western states. Also the
BURLINGTON MALT-HOUSE, which is in full running order, with all the new improvements; with very
little expense a brewery or feed or oat mill can be connected with it. Parties wishing to make a good and
safe investment should not lose a good chance and
look at the property at once.

Burlington, Racine Co., Wis.

TOO PRACTICAL SAR MANDER THE ST. PAHL

THE

To PRACTICAL SOAP-MAKERS—THE ST. PAUL.

City Soap Company offers for sale its works, coner of Eagle and Washington-sts., consisting of 12 horse-power engine, tanks, racks, coolers, elevator, etc., in perfect order, with a favorable lease of premises. A good opportunity for an energetic, practical man. Address H. M. SMYTH, St. Paul. MISCELLANEOUS

CHARTER OAK LIFE-NOTICE-ALL PRESONS

whose lives are insured in the Charter Oak Life
Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., are hereby
notified that a meeting of such persons will be heid at
the Conf way's office, in the City of Hartford, Conn., at
loo clo'ks a.m., on Thursday, the 18th day of April,
1878, in accordance with the provisions of the amended
charter of said Company, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, approved March 13,
1878, which meeting shall vote upon the acceptance of
said amended charter, elect a Board of twenty-one Directors, pass by-isws, and make such rules and regulations, and do such acts in relation to the management
of the Company as it shall consider destrable. Hy order
of the Board of Directors, HALSEY STEVENS, Sec. of the Board of Directors. HALSEY STEVENS, sec.
COMBINATION POOLS NOW OPEN ON THI
City elections; auction pools sold Saturday and
Monday nights at the Turf Exchange, 79 Dearbors st.
SNELL, FLINT & CO., 31 DEARBORN-ST., CALL
Cimining, tinting, and general repairing, at lowest
success. MANTED—THE RASTERN AGENCY OF A SPEcialty for the grocery trade by a 2m who now has the retail and jobbing trade thoroughly worked by competent salesmen; is handling only one stride; best of reforences; correspondence solicited. Address STANLEY, care of George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Sprucest.. New York.

DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 l olph-st., near Clark. Reom 8 and 6. Established s CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND BILY to though to loan on watches, diamonds, and values of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bull Office dicensed, so East Madison-st. Established is NICKELS IN SUMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

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PER CENT-MONRY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit. J. H. EOFF, 14 Resper Block,

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELTILE, brick barn, and lot, on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-sv. Will take 160-farm or good lots or lands for the equity. Call and see it.

240-acre farm 17 miles south of Chicago, for store, liver stock and barn, or city property.

Large tannery in Michigan, running and doing a fine business, for a stock farm or good lands; about \$20,000

Large, due hotel, with a stores and ground, near depoin Milwaukee, for a good farm or good lands; rants for \$6,000.

Good framed dwelling, 11 rooms, lot 25x193, on Monroe-est, cast of Halsted, opposite the public school, for a good piece of land or lots.

Also 2 houses and lots on Thirty-minth-st., block from Cottage Grove cars, for lands.

T. B. BOYD.

Room 7, 179 Maddiog-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SEC hand vehicles, comprising elliptic, side a fide bar, top, and no top buggles; several carr your wagon, etc., as lowest price. PENNO 20., 300 Watan-av. O., 300 Walcah av.

FOR SALE FAMILY OR BUSINESS I counce, kind, and good criver; bright be lack points; will be sold very low for cash, een at barn in reaso of 372 and 374 Thirty-drat-FUR SALE NICE GENTLE FORY AND HARNES guitable for ladles and children. JOHN HOWE HAVE IN MICHAEL BY AND HARNES IN MICHAEL BY MICHAEL

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BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and State ted Case," by the Union Square Company Hooley's Theatre.
dolph street, between Clark
rement of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, Opposite Sherman House. Engagerat of Ninon Ducios' Buriesque Troupe. "Little Bo-

Haveriy's Theatre.
procestreet, corner of Dearborn. Engagemently's Opera Bouffe Troupe. "Trip to the Mo

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were worth 981@981 in gold and silver coin.

The formidable display of naval strength hade by Germany in the vicinity of Nica-raguan ports proved too much for the weak nerves of the latter Government, and it has accepted the conditions imposed in satisfac-tion of the slight upon the honor and dig-nity of the German Empire.

The fact that CAMPBELL persists in being a shows how much bummerism depends upon the election being allowed to go by default. On a full vote that ward ought to give 2,500 majority, against CAMPBELL, and yet he expects to be elected because of the smallness of the vote.

The public will be gratified to know that the man Holden has been forced by the unanimous voice of the people of the Ninth to withdraw as a candidate. There are two other candidates, however, equally rious, who have not withdrawn. Mo-CAFFREY, in the Seventeenth Ward, and Stour, in the Fifteenth Ward, must be voted down at the polls.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward have heretofore demonstrated their ability to send none but good men to the Common il, and they can do it again if they spond to the appeal of the Committee of the Republican Club, and "turn out and vote, min or shine." The Republican candidate for Alderman, Mr. JAMES C. BROOKS, can beat his objectionable Democratic opponent, Mr. Jonas, if the voters of the ward do their

It will be a serious mistake for any citizen to take it for granted that "It will all comout right" to-morrow in any ward. Nothing is so uncertain as the result of an elec ion when the bulk of the voters do not vote. Every man in every ward should take pains things right by voting. It will not tes' time of any voter to go to polls and vote, not only to elect a good Alderman, but to defeat an improper

blicans in West Chicago deserves the arnest support of every voter. The Assessor. Mr. CLARK, has proved by his past ccess that he is a most competent and effi-ent officer, who has done his duty larusly and faithfully. Such a record is the best guarantee the voter can have of the future, and the worst of all policies is to discard a public officer who has performed his duties honestly and faithfully.

There has been considerable weeding out of the disreputable candidates for Alder-men. This process has resulted not so much in forcing such candidates to with lraw, as in practically excluding such mer from any hope of success. Another promising and hopeful sign is that thousands of substantial citizens of all parties will go to the polls to-morrow, and, ignoring party nominations, will vote for Aldermen upon-the personal merits, qualification, and capac-ity of the candidates. If this feeling could there would be no difficulty become general, there would be no diff in securing a respectable City Council.

There is need of extra vigilance and exer tion among the voters of the First and Sec-ond Wards in order to frustrate the machinations of the disreputables in the election of Aldermen. In the First Ward, Mike Evans, the Reformer who won distinction as the zed chief of the South Town ballotbox stuffers, is circulating among the saloon and working up a concerted movement to lefeat the election of the Hon. M. F. TULEY as Alderman. MIKE EVANS has ever forgotten nor forgiven the opin-Mr. Tuler upon the strength of which MIRE was from the South Town Collectorship. In the Second Ward, MIRE McDonald, Gronor marshaling LAGER, and DAN WEBSTER are marshaling heir cohorts to resist the re-election of Ald. ROSMERRAG, the taxpayers' candidate. The only way to head off the disreputables is to sure of outnumbering them with reess men and property-owners turn out per-onally and attend to it.

g a reliable statement of the pro-of the Republican Senatorial caucus day last, but it will probably be found dispatches which we print this morn-sent a fair and tolerably accurate tain that the Senators did not de the Benators did not decide to

act unitedly in opposing the confirmation of any further Democratic appointees. It is evident that the principal grievance which is just laid at the door of the President is the fact that he renders no assistance to Senators who are working for re-election, but leaves them to struggle along unaided by Federal patronage. A number of the Sena-tors are suffering on account of this ndifference to their fate, and the others, deeply sympathizing with their unhappy predicament, join in expressing through the caucus their disapproval of any istration which devotes its attentio exclusively to the affairs of the Government nd leaves the Senators to look out fo hemselves. It is thought best to make no more open declarations of hostility after the manner of Senator Howe, but hereafter to quietly ignore the President and his Cabinet being in any manner connected with the Republican party. This is what the Sena-torial caucus calls a moderate course, and one not calculated to injure the party's prospects of success.

The tone of Austrian policy has undergone a complete revolution within twenty-four hours, evidently proving the influence of remarkable efforts in behalf of the British Gov. erment, which, while not so well advertised as was the mission of Ignatizer, have yet en tirely discomfited that great diplomat. In-stead of securing the boon of an easy complaisance on the part of Austria with every ambitious project of Russia, he carries home the alarming news that Austria will not accept the San Stefano treaty, and will immediately mass her splendid army of 400,000 soldiers on the "military frontier," with a view to the forceful conservation of all Austro-Hungarian interests. This seems to be the worst and mos unexpected set-back which Gortschakoff has received, and, unless the active co-operation of Germany be guaranteed to him at once, he should stop and think. However, the dispatches announce that the whole Servian army has been put in motion in consequence of Austria's attitude, and, as Servia acts at the bid of the Muscovite, it would seem that Russia will not relax her grip on the throat of the Turk until she has herself been severely pounded by the bystanders. En gland has asked and obtained permission of Greece to land an expeditionary force, upon Hellenic soil. The painful picture of isolawhich she presented to the world three days ago has been entirely removed, and there can be but little question of the imminent danger of Russia at the present moment. Turkey's attitude, in the event of a war with England, is as yet an undetermined factor in the great problem, though the tenor of the advices seems to be that Russia cannot count upon anything less injurious than absolute neutrality upon the part of her late enemy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL LAW. It is said that the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on a revision of the Electoral laws have practically agreed that the present method of electing the President should be abandoned in favor of an election by a more direct vote of the people. It is probable that this whole ques-tion will be brought before Congress shortly, and there is reason to hope that a general discussion will evolve some plan with more advantages and less dangers than are inci-

dent to the prevailing system.

The objections to the present law are familiar to all just now, owing to the controversy which grew out of the Presidential arrested, for complicity in the Harper's election of 1876. It has been demonstrated more clearly than ever before that a candidate with a large 1 ajority of the popular vote may receive only a minority of the Electoral votes. While the possibility of such a result must have been apparent at the time the plan was agreed upon, its practical effect has been to impress a large portion of the people with its unfairness. Under the present system, successful frauds in a single large city like New York may determine the choice of President against a vast popular majority. A fraudulent Democratic majority in New York City has frequently carried the State, and in a Presidential election it would give 35 Electoral votes for President, which might easily determine the majority of Electoral votes, though the defeated candidate had received an enormous popular majority. In 1876 the entire Elector was 369; but eleven contiguous States with an aggregate popular majority of only a few thousand, might have controlled a majority thereof, while twenty-seven States, with a popular majority of half a million. Electoral votes. Besides, the Electoral College, provided for under the ruling system is now a mere fiction. The original must have been that the States should severally select a body of men, proportioned in numbers to the voting population, to represent them in a free and unconstrained choi of President. But custom has grown into the force of a law in pledging each Electors ticket to vote for certain candidates for President and Vice-President, indicated beorehand by a party convention. The result s that 35 Electoral votes in New York, or 29 in Pennsylvania, may be absolutely secured by one party with a popular majority of only 100, while the Illin oral vote of 21, or the Iowa Electoral vote of 11, for the other party may represent a popalar majority of 50,000 or more. It is im possible to secure any equal distribution of the popular strength in the choice of President, or any freedom of action on the part of those who are miscalled Presidential Electors, under the present application of the old system.

It is stated that the House Committee have agreed to report in lieu of the present law (1) that the President be chosen for six years, and be ineligible for re-election, and (2) favorably to the adoption of the Buck LEW plan of polling and counting the Elect-oral votes. Under this plan, each State retains the two votes to which it is entitled as a State under the present law, and these two votes are absolutely determined by the ma jority of votes cast by the people of the States. To this extent, the large and small States are placed on an equal footing, as they are in the Senate. While this equality is objectionable on some accounts, it would probably be impracticable codates, it would probably be impractional to suggest any change in this regard, since it would be impossible to secure the necessary ratification of three-fourths of the States for a constitutional amendment which should wipe out this recognition of State equality between Delaware and New York, or Rhode Island and Pennantential between Delaware and New York, or Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. The other Electroral votes of a State, equal to the Congressional representation, would be divided among the candidates in proportion to their relative strength. The working of the system can be best illustrated by showing what would have been the result in the last on in the State of Illinois if this plan had been in operation. The aggregate vote of Illinois was 554,066, which would then

Mr. Haves, having received the largest number, would have received the two votes cast for the State at large. Besides these, there would have been 19 Electoral votes to divide. Of these the Haves popular vote of 278,232 would have given him 9 Electoral otes, with a fraction of 15,783 popular votes over, -29,161 votes being one-nineteenth of the whole. Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to 8 votes, with a fraction of 25,313. Mr. Coopen actually received 17,233. The odd votes determined by the fractions najorities would have been given, one CILDEN and one to PETER COOPER, each have ng a larger fraction than HAYES. The stood: HAYES (including the two State votes)

Total..... Under the BUCKALEW plan these vote

would have been certified to Washington i that ratio, instead of giving the entire 21 votes to HAYES, and such would have been the case in all other States, according to the relative measure of the popular

The Morton plan for a direct vote of th eople for President was to permit each Conessional District to determine its own Electral vote by the majority cast within th tistrict, and have the votes certified in that proportion, the two votes from the State at large being determined by the majority of the whole State vote. When the subject comes up for discussion, it is not unlikely that the Morron plan will also find earnes dvocacy. It is not the time to discuss the elative merits of the different plans (among which is one for electing three Presidents and another for aggregating the entire popu lar vote of the country and determining choice by the majority so ascertained) we simply desired to restate the case, so that t may be understood when the Committe report is made to Congress, which may be expected within a short time.

JOHN BROWN AND GERRIT SMITH. We print this morning the hitherto un-sublished testimony of John Brown, Jr., specting the raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. The testimony was given by he witness in the libel suit of GERRIT SMITH vs. THE TRIBUNE Company, in the year 1867, and its publication is now authorized by Mr. BROWN, having been called for in the course of a controversy between the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM and Gen. JOHN COCHEANE, repecting the biography of GEBRIT SMITH Writ ten by the former. This biography in sub stance stated that GERRIT SMITH had previous knowledge of the character of the intended raid, to the promotion of which it was proved at the time that he had contributed money. Mr. SMITH having repeatedly denied that he had such previous knowledge, the inference was pretty broadly drawn that he had pre-varicated. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, a nephew of Mr. SMITH, with more zeal than discretion, rushed into print to accuse Mr. FROTHINGHAM of the most serious ffense a biographer can commit, viz. : libel

ing the memory of the person whose life he had been employed to write. Mr. FROTHINGHAM thereupon called upon Mr. Horace White, who had taken the testimony of JOHN BROWN, Jr., in the above-mentio libet suit, and Mr. F. B. SANBORN, who was one of the persons arrested, or sought to be COCHBANE's published letter proved that he knew nothing at all about the matter in controversy, and that he (Sanborn) could easily disprove his theories if it were worth while He would refrain from doing so at present in order to see whether Mr. Smith's children. who might be presumed to know the facts and to be responsible for the biography. would cancel or materially alter Mr. FROTH-INGHAM'S chapter about JOHN BROWN. I they should do so, he (SANBORN) would prob ably think it necessary to tell the whole story. Mr. WHITE replied that the testimony of John Brown, Jr., in the lawsui proved that GERRIT SMITH did know that John Brown's plans contemplated a slavensurrection in Virginia, at or near Harper's Ferry, and not a mere contrivance to assist slaves to escape from bondage; and that he SMITH) contributed money thereto with such snowledge. Then Gen. Cochrane, rather late in the day, wrote to John Brown, Jr., o find out what the facts were. Mr. Bnown replied that GERRIT SMITH did have prerious knowledge of the character of intended raid, the object of which was to seize upon various strongholds in the South, one after another o call the slaves thither, to subsist off the country, and to use as much force as should be necessary to carry out the general plan of making slave-property so insecure that the system must be abandoned, —in other words, o make war on Slavery in the Southern states vi et armis. The writer also author zed Mr. White to furnish a copy of his tes timeny to Gen. Cochrane, or to publish it in the newspapers at his option. The letter of Mr. Brown to Gen. Cochrane was pub lished in the New York Tribune a short time since, with some very uncandid head-lines, implying that it was a complete vindication of the memory of GERRIT SMITH against the aspersions of Mr. Frothingham and other evil-minded assailants. Gen. Cochrane, however, did not seem to take that view

The testimony of Mr. Brown in the lav suit, while not essentially different from his letter to Gen. Cochrane, is more explicit apon certain points, to which the interroga tories of counsel were specially directed and one of these relates to an interview which took place at Mr. SMITH's house, in Peterboro, in the summer of 1858, at which the two Browns (father and son) and Gerrir SMITH were present. The narrative of this nterview, and the subsequent hasty destruction of all letters which could be found to dentify Mr. SMITH as one of the parties to the raid, are ample to vindicate Mr. FROTH-INGHAM, if any vindication was necessary against the ill-considered attack of Ger COCHEANE and the unmanly innuendoes of the New York Tribune. The testimony serves also to shed new light on the history of the raid, which has never yet been consecutively written. Putting the various scraps together which have been made public at differen times, it seems to be pretty well estab-lished that a portion—only a small portion— of those who were active in making Kansas a free State in 1855-'56-'57 were persuaded by John Brown to co-operate in a plan upon which he had been meditating some twenty years, to overthrow Slavery by local insur-rections. Those who joined him at Harper's Ferry were mainly Kansas fighting men; and those who contributed money and arm had all been zealous and efficient work ers in the Free-State movement. They had thus come to know each other, and to know

Brown. Brown had made himself a terror to the Border-Ruffians and the slaveholders of Missouri, and had approved himself a fanatic, with an aptitude for arms and leadership which might, under favorable circumstances, endow a CROMWELL. To any one inclined to make a push against Slavery in the Slave States, and who feasible, no instrument so effective had ever appeared in this country. A few extreme men, who had greatly exaggerated the character and intelligence of the population, upon whose spirit of enterprise pend, gave an ear to Brown's project, which vas brewing a full year before the blow was struck at Harper's Ferry. It is amazing that so tremendous a secret, intrusted to so many persons, could have been kept so long. It is almost equally strange that now, nearly twenty years after the event, so little should be known of the personnel and preparations for the raid.

THIS WEEK'S ELECTIONS. The last of the spring elections take place this week, after which there will elapse couple of months ere Oregon holds her State election, an event to be followed by the August contest in Alabama and Kentucky and the September elections in Arkansas, Maine, and Vermont; then come the struggles of October and November, so dear and awful to the American freeman.

To-morrow Wisconsin elects two Associa Justices of the Supreme Court, in accordance with the requirements of the constitutions amendment adopted last November, -an amendment of which, by the way, our New York namesake's Almanac takes no mor notice than it does of those voted on in Massachusetts, Minnesota, etc., -increasing the number of Justices of the Supremi Court from three to five. In accorda with a practice which is becoming popular in the West, and has much to commend this judicial election is practically removed from the sphere of party politics by the nomination by the Republicans of one candidate, David Taylon, for two years, and by the Democrats of another, Harlow S. ORTON, for four. Circuit Judges will also be elected in the Third, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Circuits.

Rhode Island will choose her State officers on Wednesday. There are three tickets in field, representing four parties, the Prohib tionists having preceded the Republicans in the renomination of all the present State officials. These tickets are as follows:

Rep'n and Pro. Democratic. Greenback.
Governor.
C. C. VAN ZANDT. I. LAWRENCE. WM. FOSTER, JR. A. C. Howard. Thos: Davis. J. P. Hazard.
Secretary of State.
J. M. Addeman. H. H. Robinson, H. Appleton. Attorney-General.
W. F. SAYLES. CHAS. H. PAGE.
General Treasurer.
SANUEL CLARK. T. W. SEGAR. A. B. MORSE.

The Greenback or National Convention did not nominate a candidate for Attorney General because the party Convention didn' contain a lawyer, and only a lawyer is eligi

The Republicans, in accordance with their usual custom, adopted no resolutions, but Gov. Van Zandt, when Mr. Haves visited the State, cologized in the warmest terms the President and his policy. The Democratic platform reaffirms the St. Louis platform of 1876; denounces upon the Republicans stern retribution for "the great national crime by which the people were defrauded of their rights"; congratulates the South on its deliverance from carpet-bag rule through the adoption of Democratic printion, and sympathizes with the Louisians Democrats in their attempts to secure the punishment of the Returning Board officials; opposes subsidies, favors tariff reform, and mands for the disfranchised fellow-citizens of the State the extension of the same Faderal guarantee of their right of suffrage which is accorded under the Fifteenth Amendment

to the emancipated slaves of the South. The vote of Rhode Island last year was: Republican, 12,455; Democratic, 11,783; Greenback, 77; scattering, 141; Republican majority,-a clear majority of the popula vote is requisite,-454. BARNABY, the ther Democratic nomines, conducted a "stillhunt," and, by paying the taxes of a large number of voters at the last moment, got 1,071 votes more than TILDEN had in 1876, and came within an ace of carrying the State. In November, 1876, Haves had 5,075 majority, the contest being about as fair a test of party strength as could be desired. At the April election there were three tickets in the field, the Prohibitionist opposition to LIPPITT throwing the choice of Governor into the Legislature, which was strongly Republican. BARNABY was this year renor insted, but declined the honor. As the nominee, Mr. Isaac Lawrence, is a son of WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, and both he and his father have been at work vigorously, the Republicans may be more closely pressed than usual, though there is not even a remote likelihood of their being caught napping two years in succession. The Greenbe o judge from the Convention which nor nated it, will not be any more formidable than it was a year ago.

LIGHT BREAKS IN THE EAST. During the last ten days the members of the Customs Investigation Commission have een closeted in the private office of the Collector, taking testimony. The expresse lesire of the Commission and the Custom House officials, that the inquiry should be conducted in strict privacy, has been respected by the press, and, so far as the pubic is concerned, the proceedings of the investigation are a sealed book. There was a startling interruption of the silence, which had become almost oppressive, Saturday, in the form of a dispatch to the Journal from Washington announcing the fact that the Hon. WILLIAM HENBY SMITH, Collector, had endered his resignation. The reasons assigned are disgust on the part of the Colector at the publication by Mr. H. B. JAMES, Chief Clerk in the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, of extracts from his private letters to Secretary SHERMAN, and distisfaction on account of the alleged failure of the Treasury Department to sustain him in his fight against the New York customs ring. The dispatch concluded with the gratifying intelligence that Mr. SMITH is regarded as a very efficient officer by the resident and Secretary SHERMAN, and that is resignation will not be accepted. The utcome is exceedingly favorable, but the Satt of the summary action of Mr. Collector fact of the summary action of Mr. Collector Satt shows plainly enough that there has been some hard friction, and that the contest with the rogues of the New York ring on the price of silver. Nasse concedes the verged closely on hopeless shipwreck. No doubt, Mr. Smrr was disgusted at the but thinks it would be very inexpedient. want of co-operation on the part of the Treasury Department. While Mr. James etains the helm, it is not to be expected that he Department will sustain a contest against the corrupt secondrels who infest the pur-lieus of the New York Custom-House. His

device to poison the mind of his chief against the instigators of the investigation, and even to rouse suspicion in his mind against his old and trusted friend, Mr. SMITH. Mr. James said: "I assume, from what I know, that the feeling of the West against the East has, to a great extent, grown up since the depression in business commenced, some three or four years ago." This was an inthe real to a false issue. Of course Mr. James knew nothing of the feeling he assumed to describe, because no such feeling exists. But if he could convince Mr. Sherwan that the contest inaugurated in Chicago against the New York ring had its origin in sectional jealousy and animosity, Mr. James would thus secure a strong position. That the control of the investigation would easily fall into the hands of Mr. James, with the power to crush it or to let it die of negect. Mr. James made the venture, -made it boldly. He embodied in his report extracts from Mr. SMITH's most private and confidential communications to Mr. MAN to show to the writer of them that he held the rains of power in his own hands; and then he coolly sent his report to press that the public might also be informed that the Secretary of the Treasury had no secrets too sacred to be intrusted to him. He quite logically concluded that Mr. SMITH would and no more confidential communications o Mr. SHERMAN. But he failed to comprenend the temper of Mr. Collector SMITH. He could not be expected to understand aright he character of a man who possessed the ination to fight an honest battle for eform to the bitter end, and the moral courage to resign if he found the way blocked ither by accident or design of his superiors THE TRIBUNE comprehended the magni ude and difficulty of the task of correcting frauds in the New York Custom-House from the start. Such a contest requires moral courage and physical endurance of the highst order. Mr. James' report was a bold conspiracy to thwart the investigation in its very inception. It has failed lamentably, and the first fruits of its failure should b

of reform, and his humblest promises of nent should by no means save him from official decapitation. The prompt action of Mr. Collector Swith tendering his resignation when he could no longer serve the purposes of the investi-gation which he had demanded in the interest of the public service, lifts the contest against the New York customs ring into such prominence that it can no longer be ignored any place, high or low. And the refus of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to accept Mr. Smith's resignation ommits them to an unreserved support of the pending investigation.

THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER

Prof. ERWIN NASSE, whose able work on

the prompt removal of Mr. James. He has

violated the confidence of his superior, and

insulted the chief promoter of the investi-gation. He is a stumbling-block in the way

early property in English land is so highly praised by Marke in his "Village es," has an article of unusual in erest in the last volume of Holtzenborry's Jahrbuch, published in Leipsic, on "Binetallism and the Question of the Standards in the United States." The paper is in two parts. The first presents, with great fairness, the views of both sides in the debate about bimetallism, and the second treats of the interests of the United States, and of the interests of the United States, with regard to the money standard. The article was evidently written before the passage of the Allison Silver first part is given is now closed. Prof. Nasse is an advocate of the single gold standard; but he declares unequivocally that decision by the United States to reinstate silver in its money system could be greeted only with joy. He deplores the ten of Europeans do ascribe the silver agitation principally to those silver-producers who have a direct pecuniary interest in the yield of the metal. There are, he says, other and better interests which have given the silver party its strength, and which must be admitted to have a right to be considered One of these is the ruinous pressure which has been exerted upon debtors by the appreciation of our paper money. These have a right to demand that, after they have been strained to the point of collapse by a rise in the value of the dollar from 30 cents to near 100 cents, they shall not be racked by the destruct their option to pay in silver, if that be cheaper than gold. If, says Nasse, the de cline of prices has produced the greatest calamities in Europe, which has a specie basis, what must the losses and sufferings have been in the United States, where the change in the value of paper money was going on simultaneously with the world-wide distressing depreciation of prices. Another American argument of which NASS admits the force is that the accumulation of coin for the resumption of specie payments will cause much less trouble and disturbance if in silver than if in gold. The gold that can be spared by Europe without a monetary crisis is so small that the United State would find it a good deal easier to resume in silver than in gold. There are several circumstances which give great force to the fears of the United States that resumption in gold alone would subject the country to violent financial panies. If the withdrawal of the gold from London embarrassed British finances, the reaction upon America would be immediate and disastrous. The United States have no great central bank like the Bank of England, the Bank of France, or the Imperial Bank of Germany, to protect their interests in such cases. The standard is a protection to this country against such perils from abroad. Our silver is not wanted there, and consequently our banking reserves cannot be depleted to replenish those of Europe. In Nasse's opinion, the gold standard in this country would prolong the era of irredeemable increase the chances of a return to commercial advantages this country, by using silver, would gain in its intercourse with China and Japan are admitted. Our author does not believe the silver market is likely to suffer any further decline, especially if silver is used in the United States as standard money. The American dollar will not only be the His conclusion is that the best thing that could happen for the general commercial welfare of the world would be the restoration of the silver dollar to its place

in American currency. That event would

from the European supply for the resump-tion of specie payments, and to keep a suf-ficient reserve in the face of the hostile financiering of Europe. The silver market, too, would gain greatly in steadiness. These views of an advocate of the gold standard will attract attention for their o for the admission that the United States, in hing, and the best thing for themselves.

SAM TILDEN'S INCOME-TAX. The decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, of the outhern District of New York, that SAMUEL J. Tilden must pay the income-tax out of which he has chiseled the Government, is one that must mortify the "friends" of this professional "reformer." It will be recol ected that, when it was charged in 1876 tha the "Usufruct" had cheated the Government

out of nine-tenths of his income-tax, then was a vociferous denial put forth by the Democratic press and politicians from Main to Texas. The Republicans were denounce as malicious libelers for alleging such a thin against so pure, honest, and upright a "re former" as SAMUEL J. TILDEN. It was said by the Democratic leaders that the incometax charge was invented for partisan pur poses, and should be rebuked at the polls There is little doubt that the charge, although strictly true, helped Thibes, as many persons thought that it was a malicious attempt to smirch his character; he was regarded as a persecuted, maligned man, and the reaction in his favor made him many votes.

It was also asserted by the whole Demo cratic press and stumpers that the charge, having been made for election purposes, would never be renewed after the political campaign had ended, but would be dropped out of sight. But all these assertions were ies. The District-Attorney continued prosecute the case, There twisted and squirmed; pleaded the statute of limitations; ontended that he was not bound by law to nake a return under oath; that the Assessor having guessed at the amount of his income when he paid the tax on such guess, that was the end of the matter, and the actual amount of his income could not be inquired into subsequently, and various other pleas The Democratic press have lately started

he story that the case had been thrown out of court by Judge BLATCHPORD as frivolous and malicious, and they have chuckled hugely over this supposed inglorious termination of the suit. But the story was a falsehood. Judge BLATCHFORD, so far from throwing out the suit, has decided that the "reformer" TILDEN must pay the amount of tax out of which he defranded the Government. In other words, he must whack up with his Uncle a portion of the proceeds of his railroad wrecking Judge BLATCHFORD's decision goes to the matter of a tax of the nature of income-tax is neither in law nor equity conclusive against the Government, on the grounds that the Assessor lacked all the characteristics of judicial officer. "His jurisdiction was very narrow. His powers were only called in play to enable the Government to overome the neglect or the resistance of the axpayer. He was in all essentials an ad ninistrative officer, not hearing counsel or camining witnesses, or adjudica puted points, but proceeding by ex parts ex-amination to make an 'estimate' of the taxpayer's liability, and furnishing the Government with a tentative basis of action."

Reviewing the decision of the Court, the during the years he swindled the G out of its lawful dues as follows :

The case is also interesting on account of the large amount of money involved in it. Setting aside the first count, which called for a tax of \$3,000 on an income of \$100,000 for the year 1881, and which was set aside by the Court, we have eleven other counts, the defense to which is not sustained by the Court. These counts claimed for the Government taxes for the years on the income and for the amounts below recited:

mme and for the amounts below recited: or year 1863 on \$130,000 at 5 per cent... or year 1863 on \$125,000 at 5 per cent... or year 1863 on \$125,000 at 5 per cent... or year 1864 on \$180,000 at 10 per cent... or year 1865 on \$333,000 at 10 per cent... or year 1868 on \$310,000 at 5 per cent... or year 1876 on \$124,300 at 5 per cent... or year 1808 on \$132,500 at 5 per cent... or year 1808 on \$711,000 at 5 per cent... or year 1870 on \$455,500 at 5 per cent... or year 1871 on \$100,000 at 29 per cent... 6,511 6,250 6,250 16,000 33,000 5,850 6,215 6,625 25,550 13,887 2,500

Fishery award, to be binding, must receive the unanimous approval of the arbitrators, and cited British precedents to sustain this posi-tion. The London *Times*, commenting on this speech, wound up with the objurgation that refusal to pay the packed court award would stamp American policy with the double discredit of meanness and trickiness." BLAINE retorted upon the "Thun derer," by quoting from the Times itself of

"On every point that comes before the Fisher omnission for decision, the unanimous consen

We should like to see the process by which the London Times extracts that fish-bone from its throat. But BLAINE did not sto with this clincher on that British organ, but drove in another spike in a sure place, when he cited the authority of the Canadian Minister of Justice in support of the same position, that unanimity was necessary to make the award binding on either party. Said he: It'is also well known that the Halifax Commission was discussed by the Canadian Ministry in 1875, after the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty had falled. On that occasion. Mr. Blakk, the Minister of Justice, remarked that "the amount of compensation we shall receive must be an amount unanimously agreed upon by the Commissioners."

After that it will require some " cheek to repeat the statement that if this put-up job is not satisfied and the money paid, it will stamp the American policy w and trickiness!

The torrid Sun has discovered another me The torrid sun has discovered another mon-strous leak: this time in the advertising de-partment of the Post-Office. It says: It is well known that; newspapers that live on Government pap have printed at their neads adver-tising rates which are charged against the Govern-ment only; that they make 250 per cent discount on these rates to private advertisers.

Two hundred and fifty per cent discount is

pretty steep; we never take more than 100 per cent discount off, even of one of the Sun's conributions to unwritten history. Newspapers of his class, that print a dollar advertisen ustomer free, and give him \$1.50 in cash he ides, would need to have a good deal of Govt pap to thrive.

The New York Graphic has opened a new ampaign, and is vigorously shelling the lawyers as a fraternity. It charges them with manufactatutes purposely obscure or defective, with subverting justice by legal technicalities and subverting justice by legal technicalities and subverting institution of the production of the subverting justice by legal technicalities and black-mail suits, with practicing champerty and main-enance, and of assailing wills and titles for

ture for its text, and then fires awa Woe unto you, ye lawyers! for yo lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your finers. Woe unto you !— Ohrist on lawyers, Lute, 32. 46.

ST. LOUIS' CURIOUS VOTE.

Our estimable and comparatively numerous friends of St. Louis have, with the returning vernal resurrection of Nature, put forth their tender Directory as the fig-tree putteth forth it is pleasant reading; we propose to examine the claims of our sister city—if we may be allowed the expression—to a population of

dor to admit that figures in directories may lie, in spite of the popular saying to the contrary, he falls back upon the Federal census of 1870 to he falls back upon the rederal census of the claims of his city to a population superior to that of Chicago in numbers. We will, therefore, meet our friends upon that favorable ground, taking as the other factor in the calculation the vote for President in 1876, when the full voting trength of the country was certainly brought strength of the country was certainly brought out. The vote of the thirty-eight States was 8,411,136; their population in 1870 was 38,155,508. A short calculation shows us that in the whole Union the ratio of votes to population was as 1 to 4.54 nearly. Illinois, credited with a population of 2,539,891, cast 554,066 votes, the ratio being 1 in 4.58. This so nearly coincides with the proportion observed in the whole Union that we are safe in assuming that the vote of this State was not excessively large.

The voting strength of large cities—despite the common belief to the contrary—is less in proportion to population than that of the rural districts, or whole country, because the cities contain a large population of aliens, a floating population the members of which have not acquired by residence the right to vote there, and a wealthy class which does not exercise the right of suffrage. Taking the seven cities which in 1870 were returned as possessing each more than a quarter of a million inhabitants,—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis,—we find that an urban population in 1870 of 3,140,134 cast 522, ton, Chicago, and St. Louis, we mad that an urban population in 1870 of 3,140,134 cast 502,-969 votes, or I vote to 5.23. Leaving out Chicago and St. Louis, we have 490,647 votes to 2,530,292 inhabitants, a ratio of I to 5.15. Taking the cities in detail we have the following

 showing:
 Pop. 1870.
 Fole 1876.

 Citiss.
 Pop. 1870.
 Fole 1876.

 New York.
 042, 292
 171, 380

 Philadelphis
 074, 292
 139, 218

 Brooklyn.
 396, 069
 81, 640

 Baltimore.
 287, 354
 54, 289

 Boston.
 250, 526
 44, 120

as saying that of every 549 persons now in New York City, 100 are voters who exercise the right of suffrage; the proportion is between the population of 1870 and the vote of 1876. The population since 1870 has largely increased,—it must have, for eighteen months ago there were 8,411,136 votes cast by a population which is 1870 contained less than 8,000,000 voters,—so

a population in 1870 of 298,977, she cast in 1876, for President, 62,258 votes, the ratio being 1 to 4.80, which is within a fraction of the proportion recorded in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Baltimore. That this was no exceptionally arge vote appears from the fact that at the syring election, five months later, when there was neither a Presidential nor a Congressional election to call out a full vote, there were colled for Mayor 50,340 votes. The polled for Mayor 50,340 votes. The vote of Illinois in proportion to population did not, therefore, exceed the average of the country; the vote of Chicago was not exceptionally large, and the percentage of votes to inhabitants coincided almost exactly with that of Republican Philadelphia, Democratic Baltimore and Brooklyn, where the two parties have just even a strength. There is nothing unreasonable. equal strength. There is nothing unre bout our vote as an index of population Finally, let us take up the case of St. Louis

With, in 1870, a population of 310,864, she cast in 1876 a vote of 40,064, the ratio of votës to population being 1 to 776. In other words, while in the five great Eastern cities 100 votes dents in 1870, in St. Louis only 100 voters are found among 776 inhabitants. The city where he next highest ratio is noted is Bo between Boston and St. Louis the difference is one city in the Union this phenomenon should be observable! We observe, too, that the Mis souri State census of 1876 shows, as compared with the Federal enumeration of 1870, a popuation of 2,085,537, or a gain of 364,342. As St. Louis claims to have gained 182,821 inhabitants, there is only left an increase of 181,421 souls to represent the increment in the remaining three-quarters of the State by immigration, the growth of such cities as Kansas City, and the Missouri should have put all her gain of population where it would do most good to St.

Last year a New York Republican Ser named Woodin was so sadly smirched by Tweed's disclosures that he had to be withrawn on the eve of the election. His place was taken by ex-Speaker POMEROY. Senator POMEROY had last week to explain his vote for acquitting Conkling's creature, SMITH, and in ciliation which is casting such a halo of stupid-ity around the Administration of our beloved President." JAY GOULD'S Tribune says that many present doubtless remembered that enator POMEROY was temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Mr. HAYES for President." He was, indeed, and the permanent President was the editor of the Tribune's Almanac, Mr. EDWARD MCPHERSON. We don't suppose that anything either of them could say against Mr. HAYES would count for nuch, as Mr. POMEROY was made Chairman tr CONKLING'S interest and Mr. McPirgason in Jim Blaing's. So far from their having had any share in Mr. Haves' nomination, they did all they could to prevent it. JAY GOULD should sluk some brains in the Tribune.

The Washington Post speaks sadly of "Indi-The Washington Post speaks sadly of "Indiana where the Democrats only elected four out of the thirteen members (of Congress), though they carried the State by a majority of 6,000," thus leaving us to infer that it regards gerrymandering with disfavor. Within twelve lines of its suppressed indignation we come across the assurance that in "Missouri four seats are filled by Republicans who are absolutely certain to be replaced by Democrats, as the Legislature of that State has redistricted the State with this sied." This is amiably frank, for this grab of four seats will leave the 145,000 Republicans of Missouri without one Representative. Then, says the Post, "In Ohio the Legislature will probably also redistrict the State; but even if it probably also redistrict the State; but even if it does not, the Democrats must gain this fall at least one or two seats," etc. The immorality of gerrymandering seems to depend in a measure apon the political complexion of the Legislature that gerrymanders.

Mr. HENDRICKS says, with the stern Mr. HENDRICKS says, with the steriness of whole legion of Roman fathers, that no matter where fraud is discovered it should be released lessly exposed and punished. Reform, he says,—forcing a sad smile to hide the pangs of his bleeding heart,—reform is necessary, and no matter who the culprit may be, were he even Mr. HENDRICKS dearest friend, or his companion on the Democratic National telest of 1876. If he HENDRICKS' dearest friend, or his companied on the Democratic National ticket of 1876, if he is proved guilty he abould not be permitted to escape condign punishment. Then he throws a few handsprings, stands on his head, and class his heels, to testify his sorrow.

According to its faithful Directory-men, St. Louis has, will have, may or can have, or might, increase, but is a good deal better than a falling off." "Not much of an increase"? Why, take on." "Not much of an increase "! way, ing the number of names in his own Directory for 1877, and multiplying them by the usual ratio of 3½, the population of 8t. Louis has within the year increased 119,300. It is true that 8t. Louis' showing for 1878 of 503,685 is 18,256 behind our showing of 1877, but, with the

limited facilities at his

A New York fire-en up in about two and the time (nine seconds) the cago, and an enthusias city now means busines had a fire up in Twenty Canal street in March what a bowl there wo for Eastern companie

It is a notable coinc nobility has always run of this assertion it is on Count McKay, the Co Electoral Count. G ED, who, as plain life he was made a l rian Army, member can to receive a title A reckless editor in

that the dirt washed ou ers worn by the worl ill scarcely be dec placing the value of the that the "washings"

Another curious liber England. The defend s correspondent of the ate campaign in Arn English surgeon with one of his letters the to charge that the plaisick charges at Kars in operating against Er compromised by Nous jectionable paragraph i made up from his corre The Washington Po

will be at least twenty the next House, and from the precedents in and Massachusetts ca a majority of one the especially if that majo Speaker RANDALL An alarming statem that, under the Itali who obtains a divorce

United States has com after obtaining his div should marry again, Boss KELLY has rec character from the New York. Boss

Comptroller and a lead ed himself up just suc-eight years ago, and b had again bloomed a where was be? There is a rumor in has passed from the h tor, Col. Tom Scorr, W. CHILDS and A. J. Perhaps this may ace acquired proclivity of into poetry, that brane

The new workings promises to be a gr New reading of an

England's belligerent It would have been party's pocket if Ban at nurse.

PERS Senator Morton \$30,000, and is to have Mrs. Marilla M. has defended a murd The Czar drinks brandy-punch, very st good brandy either. Charley Ross' fat

grown-up Charley Ross Anthony Trollope many novels, books, an three hours a day. He Gen. Sherman name box at the minstre ton last week. Reduce John T. Raymo week, there to int divorced wife, Ada We delphia physician. George Clarke,

known as the Great .

of his irrepressible ha Private William Eighteenth United St a bill introduced by (York, for his relief. rousers at a fire at A McIvor, a Mon Who cleaned out all York, has gone to Ke races with professional liberally treated by whipped out of sight

her disapproval of e east off spouse a re-"Little Johnny United States Courts rooms in the Post-Off Supervisor of Electic other November. Se oust him in favor of

Queen Marguer

nue, -thinks, as it er than his company Ex-Gov. Vance, one bank in a town b positor in the other positor in the trouble, replied the trouble. "Just my "I never put a cent I was swindled." "what I allude to it sight of trouble get John Morrissey twenty years ago, he ters called an incursi went into training to work off the complain he says, "than for a

even tea, coffee, or Hoffman House rest everything, plates a enough to keep on a myself. The cure of medical papers, and chal that Louis Nape especial mission to

It takes this passage of Scrip-and then fires away:

and comparatively numerous on of Nature, put forth their as the fig-tree putteth forth Like most works of fiction, ling; we propose to examine resister city—if we may be alssion—to a population of 503,—

Louisan is compelled by can-figures in directories may lie, opular saying to the contrary, in the Federal census of 1870 to ntic reports sustain the claims oppulation superior to that of bers. We will, therefore, meet that favorable ground, taking or in the calculation the vote i 1976, when the full voting country was certainly brought of the thirty-eight States was oppulation in 1870 was 38, 155,505, ton shows us that in the whole of votes to population was as 1 of votes to population was as 1 illinois, credited with a popular-cast 554,066 votes, the ratio be-his so nearly coincides with the rved in the whole Union that

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1870 of 298,977, she cast in 1876, 52,258 votes, the ratio being 1 swithin a fraction of the prod in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and at this was no exceptionally are from the fact that at the five mouths later, when there residential nor a Congressional at a full vote, there were nor 50,340 votes. The vote of a full the syerage of the country; cago was not exceptionally large, entage of votes to inhabitants at exactly with that of Repubphia, Democratic Baltimore and are the two parties have just There is nothing unreasonable as an index of population. In take up the case of St. Louis. a population of 310,864, she cast of 40,064, the ratio of votes to ing 1 to 776. In other words, we great Eastern cities 100 votes area where there were 515 real in St. Louis only 100 voters are 776 inhabitants. The city where

in 8t. Louis only 100 voters are 776 inhabitants. The city where st ratio is noted is Boston, and a and 8t. Louis the difference is seent. How strange that in only Union this phenomenon should We observe, too, that the Missus of 1876 shows, as compared all enumeration of 1870, a population, or a gain of 364,242. As St. base gained 182,821 inhabitants, if an increase of 181,421 souls to acrement in the remaining three-he State by immigration, the hittes as Kansas City, and the a over deaths. How strange that d have put all her gain of population would do most good to St.

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AY GOULD'S Tribuns asys that
not doubtless remembered that
noy was temporary Chairman of
Convention that nominated Mr.
resident." He was, indeed, and
t President was the editor of the
sanac, Mr. EDWARD MCPHERSON.
DOES that anything either of them
inst Mr. HAYES would count for
POMEROY was made Chairman in

Democrats must gain this fall at 0 seass," etc. The immorality of g seems to depend in a measure al complexion of the Legislature

Roman fathers, that no matter discovered it should be relentand punished. Reform, he says, smile to hide the pangs of his reform is necessary, and no mather the may be, were he even Mr. earest friend, or his companion the National ticket of 1876, if he y he should not be permitted to punishment. Then he throws as, stands on his head, and claps tilly his sorrow.

its faithful Directory-man, 8t., have, may or can have, or might, rebould have, this year 508,665 ich he says "le not much of an a good deal better than a failing-ach of an increase "! Why, take of names in his own Directory ultiplying them by the usual resopulation of St. Louis has withincreased 119,300. It is true showing for 1878 of 503,685 is ar showing of 1877, but, with the

limited facilities at his disposition, Mr. Gould has done very well—yery well indeed; and when the St. Louis newspapers counsel throwing him off of the big bridge with a copy of the Republicantied to his heels, they display a signal lack of states and generosity.

A New York fire-engme company has hitched up in about two and three-fourth seconds more time (nine seconds) than our boys take in Chicago, and an enthusiastic paper devotes an editorial to the subject, saying: "A fire in the city now means business." Fact: it does. They had a fire up in Twenty-third street in February that involved a loss of \$700,000, and another on Capai street in March that footed up \$435,000. Canal street in March that footed up \$435,000. If these conflagrations had occurred in Chicago, what a howl there would be about the necessity for Eastern companies to withdraw their agen-cies or raise their rates!

It is a notable coincidence that the American nobility has always run to Counts. In support of this assertion it is only necessary to refer to Count McKay, the Count Joannes, and the ctoral Count. Going back in history, anoth-markable instance is found in Count Rum-PORD, who, as plain BENJAMIN TEOMPSON, taught a district school in New England. Later in life he was made a Major-General in the Bavarian Army, member of the Council of State, and Minister of War. He was the first Ameri-

A reckless editor in the Far West has endeavored to abuse public confidence by stating that the dirt washed out of the shirts and jumpers, worn by the workmen in the Bonanza m ers worn by the workmen in the Bonanza mines averages in weight fifty pounds a day, and has been found to assay \$259.10 a ton. The public will scarcely be deceived by the wily trick of placing the value of the dirt in odd figures; if the editor had honestly come out and declared that the 't washings' were worth \$360, he would at least lieve saved bimself from the scorn, if not the indignation, of an outraged community.

Another curious libel suit has been tried in England. The defendant, Capt. Norman, was a correspondent of the London Times during the late campaign in Armenia. The plaintiff was an English surgeon with the Turkish troops. In one of his letters the defendant took occasion to charge that the plaintiff had abandoned his sick charges at Kars in order to join the army operating against Erzeroum. The case was operating against Erzeroum. The case was compromised by Norman's eliminating the objectionable paragraph from his forthcoming book made up from his correspondence.

The Washington Post figures out that there will be at least twenty Democratic majority in the next House, and perhaps forty. Judging from the precedents in the Colorado, California, and Massachusetts cases, if the Democrats have a majority of one they will have no difficulty in inflating it to twenty or forty, or even to 203, secrecially if that majority of one is composed of especially if that majority of one is composed of

An alarming statement is made by the Eco that, of New York, from which it appears
that, under the Italian law, a native of Italy
who obtains a divorce under the laws of the
United States has committed the crime of bigamy. This is, indeed, hard, Suppose that
after obtaining his divorce the luckless Italian
should marry again, what, then, would be his
crime? Polygamy?

Perhaps this may account for the suddenly-acquired proclivity of the World for dropping into poetry, that branch of literature, as is well known, being Mr. CHILDS' favorite pursuit.

New reading of an old proverb, inspired by England's belligerent aspect-"A crushed lion

It would have been money in the Republican party's pocket if BEN BUTLER had been changed

PERSONALS.

Senator Morton left an estate of som \$30,000, and is to have a \$100,000 monument. Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, of Washington The Czar drinks vast quantities of hot brandy-punch, very sweet, and the brandy isn't

ood brandy either. Charley Ross' father has proved a poo success as a lecturer; wherein he resembles that grown-up Charley Ross, Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

Anthony Trollope, though he writes so many novels, books, and other slush, reads Greek three hours a day. He should read more Greek. Gen. Sherman and Lotta occupied the same box at the minstrel performance at Washing ton last week. Reduce the army to 10,000 men! John T. Raymond sails for London this week, there to introduce Col. Sellers. His divorced wife, Ada Wernell, has married a Phila-delphia physician.

George Clarke, the actor, is familiarly known as the Great American Shirtcuffist, because of his irrepressible habit of displaying by an upward thrust of the arm his spotless linen and natty sleeve-buttons.

Private William Hines, of Company F.
Eighteenth United States Infantry, is interested it
a bill introduced by Congressman McCook, of New
York, for his reitef. He lost his blanket and his McIvor, a Montreal amateur pedestria

who cleaned out all the cracks there and at New York, has gone to England to engage in sprint races with professional "peds.," and, though very liberally treated by the handicappers, has been whipped out of sight.

Queen Margaerite, of Italy, has stamped

her disapproval of ex-Minister Crispl's abandon-ment of his first wife after living with her some twenty years, taking advantage of a clerical irregu-iarity in the record of their union, by giving the cast off spouse a reception of marked warmeth at

"Little Johnny" Davenport, Clerk of the United States Courts at New York, occupies eleven rooms in the Post-Office Building in his capacity of Supervisor of Elections,—which take place every other November. Secretary Sherman is trying to oust him in favor of the Collector of Internal Revenue, -thinks, as it were, that his rooms are bet-ter than his company.

one bank in a town burst up and an anxious de-positor in the other local financial institution asked him if he thought the latter would have any trouble, replied that he knew it would have trouble. "Just my luck," said the depositor. "I never put a cent in a bank in my life but what I was swindled." "Hold," said the Governor what I allude to is this: they have my note in hat bank for \$2,500, and they'll have a darner

that bank for \$2,500, and they'll have a darned sight of trouble getting the money."

John Morrissey says that when, nearly twenty years ago, he was attacked by what the docters called an incursible disease of the kidneys, he went into training to see whether that would not work off the complaint. "It was harder training," hasays, "than for a fight, and I could not drink even tea, coffee, or water. When I went into the Hoffman House restaurant I felt like eating up everything, plates and all; but I had self-control enough to keep on as I had begun, and I cured myself. The cure created much discussion in the medical papers, and was regarded as so phenomenal that Louis Napoleon's physician came on an especial mission to see how I had effected the miracle, in hopes that he might repeat if upon his master. I informed him how it was done, and at the same time I said, "He can't do it. There is only one man in this world who could endure the terture,—and he did it."

WASHINGTON.

Anti-Administration Senators Gathering Strength and Courage.

What Is Believed to Have Been Done at Saturday's Caucus.

The Senatorial Adherents of the President Growing Lukewarm.

A Less Rancorous but More Formidable Opposition Set Up.

Another Council of the Confident Oligarchs to Be Called Soon.

The Resignation of Collector Smith Now Held by the President.

Proposition to Eliminate All Scandal from the McGarrahan Inquiry.

Belief that Adams, Fink, and Washburne Will Tackle Jay Gould.

THE CAUCUS. WHAT THE SENATORS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE

AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The secret of the Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday have been unusually well guarded. The purpose of it was to secure, if possible, a better feeling between the Administration and the Senate. A number of Senators whose terms expire next March some time since held an informal conference to consider the best means of securing their own re-election, or, at least, the election of Republican successors. At this conference it was adjudged wise to submit the

whole question to a caucus of all the Republi-can Senators. For this purpose the caucus of yesterday was called. From this caucus the Administration have no intention of abandoning opposition to the methods and practices of the Administration, while it is said to have been noticeable that those Senators

after obtaining his divorce the juckless Italian should marry again, what, then, would be his crime? Polygamy?

Boss Kelly has received a certificate of good character from the prominent merchants of New York. Boss Connolly, when he was Comptroller and a leader of Tammany, whooped himself up just such a certificate precisely eight years ago, and before the summer rose had again bloomed and faded, that Boss, O, where was he?

There is a rumor in New York that the World has passed from the hands of its recent proprietor, Col. Tom Scorr, into the possession of G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia. Perhaps this may account for the suddenly-acquired proclivity of the World for dropping into poetry, that branch of literature, as is well known, being Mr. Childs? And the Senators sheld call upon him more frequently, and individually represent the situation; others that they should go in a group; but the only formal proposition was a rown in the year of the Senators should call upon him more frequently, and individually represent the situation; others that they should go in a group; but the only formal proposition was a resolution appointing a committee to gall upon the Applicant on the President to give the caucus.

New reading of an old proverb, inspired by

said to have been noticeable that those Senators who have hither to been called Administration Senators are more disposed than they have been alled Administration Senators are more disposed than they have been alled Administration Senators are more disposed than they have been called Administration Senators are more disposed than they have been called Administration sassor disposed than they have been called Administration sassor disposed than they have been problem as a certificate of good character from the Committee on Public Bendings and Grounds.

The Committee on P

THIS SCHEME WAS DEFEATED by the Senators who had been members of the Committee appointed by the former caucus to call upon the President and to express similar views. Edmunds, the mouthpiece of that caucus Committee, very plainly stated that he saw no object of appointing any such com-mittee; that the experience of the last Committee showed that very little consideration was paid to their suggestions, and that the ap-

THE GENERAL RESULT undoubtedly will be to make the Republican Senators a more compact body than they have been, and it is likely that, as to confirmations bereafter, the number of Republicans voting with the Democrats will be very small. Indeed, it has long been a subject of regret among the Republican Semajors that they no longer have any power in the Senate, because they are dis-united, while the Democrats, by voting as a unit, nearly always carry their points. Conk-ling, Howe, Jones, Mitchell, Patterson, and Conover were also absent. Nearly all of those present had something to say. Edmunds, Blaine, Hamlin, and others oppose any further attempt to reconcile Republicans in the Senate with the President.

Blaine, Hamilin, and others oppose any further attempt to reconcile Republicans in the Senate with the President.

EDMUNDS

thought his experience was enough to show that all such efforts would be unavaling. He stated that the President was very agreeable and gave those who called upon him to understand that he should be in full harmony with the party in the Senate, but it was maintained that, since that time, he has not done one act in harmony with the party, and that it is useless to attempt to make him realize the importance of doing anything to strengthen and perpetuate the party. The President was charged with conceit, indirection, and deception, and one Senator is reported as saying that it was useless to attempt to influence him—the only policy was for Republican Senators to stand together and force the President to appoint only Republicans to office. Several said they would not humiliate themselves by

WAITING ABOUT THE WHITE-HOUSE, begging for favors which they knew would not be granted. Cameron, of Wisconsin, is said to have been much less conciliatory than before, owing to an alleged want of frankness to certain members of the Wisconsin delegation in the matter of the recommendation of ex-Representative Cobb to be Register of the Treasury. Senator Spencer declares that it is useless to spend any more time in endeavoring to keep the President has

DONE ALL HE CAN TO DESTROY THE PARTY IN THE SOUTH, and has succeeded admirably, and that there is

THE SOUTH, and has succeeded admirably, and that there is no longer any use of canvassing or of passing resolutions. Spencer is represented to have asked how many Senators had been consulted by the President, or any member of his Cabinet, with respect to matters in their own States, and he thought, inasmuch as the President had manifested.

AN INTENTION TO GET ALONG WITHOUT THE AN INTENTION TO GET ALONG WITHOUT THE SENATORS, it would be presumption for the Senators to persist in interfering with the White-House. Their line of duty as Republican Senators was plain, and, for his part, he intended to follow it. It is expected that another caucus will be held some time this week, when a strong effort will be made to secure a full attendance of the opponents of the President's policy, and endeavor to force the Republican Senators to take a united position against the Administration. It is almost certain that ANY SUCH REFORT WILL FAIL, as there are certain Senators, including probably Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Dawes. Hoar, and Matthews, who, while they may differ with the President as to details, will not consent to any alienation from him. The caucus, altogether, was a wail of the discontents.

contents.

NOT QUITE 80 SOUR.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The caucus of the Republican Senators vesterday resulted in no formal action. It appears, from the views expressed by Schators, that, while they concede that the speech of Senator Howe, delivered a week ago, is mainly just in its strictures on the course of the Administration, they can see no propriety in recalling past events in Louisians

and elsewhere, and making a direct issue with the President, and they are also agreed that the so-catled Civil-Service Reform is a deception and a failure. They, therefore, think that the Republicans should strive to strengthen their party, irrespective of what the President may say or do, and they point to the late election in New Hampshire to show that it resulted in favor of the Republicans apart from any consideration connected with the National Administration. They are of opinion that it would be BETTER TO APPROVE of such measures as they can in the future, rather than oppose the President in his Southern conciliation policy and other measures which do not meet with Republican approval. Besides, to make an open issue with the President would benefit the Democratic party to the injury of the Republican party. They say they can do nothing, no matter what independent course the President may think proper to pursue. At the same time, they do not impute dishonesty of purpose to the President, and see some things in his Administration to approve; but they could the wisdom of much of his so-called policy. As a committee of Senators appointed by a caucus heretofore called on the President with regard to appointments, etc., and failed to come to an understanding, it is considered useless again to approach him in a similar way, as

considered useless again to approach him in a similar way, as
THE PRESIDENT ACTS INDEPENDENTLY
of Senatorial advice or conference. It is known that the President, on that occasion, regarded the gall as a mere personal matter, and as of no public interest, and, therefore, he was not disturbed. Under all the circumstances, the Republican Senators do not think it wise to take an active part against the President, but to do the most they can for the interests of their party, remembering that the President has three more years to serve.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

MR. RICE'S PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 81.—Mr. Rice's bill for settling the pro-rata question and other ques-tions that have arisen and may arise in connec tion with the management of the Union Pacific Railroad and its connecting lines was formally adopted by the House Committee Saturday by a vote of 9 to 4. Some changes for the perfection of the measure are now under considera-tion. It has been decided to make the term of all the Commissioners three years instead of one, two, and three years, as at first proposed.

one, two, and three years, as at hist proposed.

One of the things in contemplation is

TO NAME THE COMMISSIONERS
in the bill, instead of leaving them to be selected by the President and the Senate. Should this course be determined upon, it is as good as certain that two of them will be Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachasetts, and Mr. Fink, of Kentucky. The third member of the Board has not been so definitely decided upon, but there is a probability that it will be

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE,

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, ELHU B. WASHBURNE,
of Illinois.

It is believed that a Board composed of such
men would command the confidence of the railroad interests of the country, so far as their
aims are just, and that its judgment would
have great authority. The salary now named
in the bill is \$10,000 each a year, which is beleved to be no more than reasonable, in consideration of the important interests with which
they will have to deal, and the great responsinilities they will have to undertake. ies they will have to undertak

THE LAKE-FRONT. REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THAT QUESTION. Special Disputes to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.-The following is the text of the report which accompanies the bill to confirm to the City of Chicago the title to the Lake-Front. It was reported by Mr. Ligon, from the Committee on Public

L B. Heanbien.

In the year 1836, upon the application of one G. C. Walker, who claimed a pre-emption right, the Surveyor-General at St. Louis authorized one Edward B. Talcott to survey what was then described by the applicant as a "sand-bar or island" in Lake Michigan. The survey was executed in February, 1836, and the plat of said survey returned to the Land-Odice, showing the premises to be a sand-bar adjoining fractional Secs. 10 and 15, and containing in the aggregate 37,78 acres. This survey, being unwarranted by the surveying laws, was disapproved by the Commissioner in his letter to the Surveyor General of May 5, 1837, here set forth:

May 5, 1837.—Sin: I have to acknowledge the receipt

suivey, being unwarranted by the surveying laws. was disapproved by the Commissioner in his letter to the Surveyor-General of May 5, 1837, here set forth:

May 5, 1837.—Sin: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your feommunication of the forth uit. transmitting a copy of your predecessor's instructions to Mr. face. B. Piacott, relative to a resurvey of purtion of Secs. 10 and 15, 39 N., 14 E., 3d F. M.
You are hereby directed to withhold your approval of said resurvey by Mr. Talcott until further advice from this office. In the meantime you will examine and settle his account for the same, when presented, and preserve the original field-notes, plats, etc.
You are advised that this letter is not to be construed as authorizing the Surveyor-General bother. I am, experience the surveyor-General by the surveyor desired as authorizing the Surveyor-General by the surveyor desired.
District Dynklin, Mag., Surveyor-General by the surveyor desired by the surveyor of the War. Department, to cause the said reservation to be surveyor and platted, and to sell the same; it was subdivided into streets, lots, and blocks, and sold; and such subdivision was platted and recorded under the name and style of "Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago." On this plat a small piece of ground was dedicated as "bublic grounds, to remain forever free of bulldings."

That, in the year 1852, under an ordinance of the lake the whole space between the shore-line of these public grounds and added it to the said public grounds designated on said plat. And a this time the said public grounds so designated on said plat, and said additions thereto, are all improved, used, and appropriated as an open public part or ground.

That he lots and blocks in said Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, surpes

tion to Chicago as "public grounds, to remain forever free of buildings," are in the very heart of the Ciry of Chicago, now a place of \$00,000 unhabitants.

These grounds have remained open public grounds from the time of making the shrvey and blat of said addition; and have been so treated and regarded by the city and people as dedicated to the use of the bublic. That, since maxing the survey and plat of said addition, the City of Chicago has expended large suns of money in illinging up, improving, and beautifying these grounds for the uses intended. The purpose of the City of Chicago to accept, appropriate, and improve these grounds for the buryones for which they were designated and dedicated, is nor questioned.

The statute law of Illinois requires that a subdivision should be made by metes and bounds: that corner-stones and stakes be set; width of streets and alleys, the size of lots and blocks, should be noted on the plat; and that the Surveyor's certificate to the same should be in a prescribed form.

That, all these requirements being strictly conformed to, the fee of the streets, alleys, and public grounds in the subdivision passes to the city or nown where such subdivision lies.

It appears from a recent decision of Justice Drummond (2 Bissell, 174 Pa.) it was held that the subdivision, platting, and recording of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, not having oeen in strict conformity with the statute law of Illinois, made the dedication of the public grounds therein one at common law, and not a statutory dedication,—thereby leaning the maked fee in the United States.

The purpose of the War Department, at the time of the survey and plat of the addition, to dedicate to the public use these grounds, and the understanding of the city authorities and beople of Chicago that it was so done, is beyond question.

For more than forty years no Department of the Government has ever called in question the validity of the dedication of said public grounds, nor has any beneficial interest been claimed as remaining

n said property.
Your Committee, therefore, submit a substitute for the bill, and recommend its passage. NOTES AND NEWS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—At the meeting of the House Public Lands Committee yeserday, the various systems of surveying lands were discussed. Prof. Hulgard, of the Coast Survey, Lieut. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, Maj. Powell, of the Land-Office, and Prof. Hayden, in charge of the geological surveys, presented their views regarding a bill offered by Wright, of Pennsylvania, to create the office of Surveyor-General at Washington which designs the abolition of all the offices Surveyors-General throughout the United State and Territories, and the adoption of the trian guiation system. Maj. Powell advocated this system. The rest opposed it on the grounds of immense cost and inexplicable confusion. The Committee does not favor the proposition. Many protests have come from Western States and Territories against it. In the course of this inquiry some exceedingly in-teresting statistics were read by Prof. Hayden in regard to the extraordinary fertility and productiveness of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi. Colorado, he said, contained only about 7 per cent of area that could not be utilized for some practical purpose, not with standing the fact that its average height was

ritories; also the breaking up of the present system of rectangular surveys, though earnest-ly in favor of any improvement that could be ly in favor of any improvement that could be devised.

ECONOMY.

The executive officers of the Government find that the new Legislative bill proposed by the House Appropriation Committee will seriously cripple every branch of the public service. In some of the departments a reduction of 5 per cent of the clerical force without discrimination is proposed. The Interior Department is the most seriously affected. There is not even force enough to watch the builting and to guard against fires, although one recently nearly destroyed the Patent Office. It is proposed to cripple the Patent Office. It is proposed to cripple the Patent Office in important particulars. The salaries of the Examiners, who are professional experts and act as judicial officers, are reduced below a living point.

SENATOR BLAINE

to-morrow is announced to speak on the Matthews Pacific Railroad bill, which is supported by Jay Gould. Senator Beck will follow Blaine in support of the Thurman bill.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Gardner Hubbard, Chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the best method of adjusting the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails, will present his report to-morrow morning. He will recommend that the best of commensation should be the

about 7,000 feet above the ocean. He oppose

the removal of records from the States and Ter-

of adjusting the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails, will present his report to-morrow morning. He will recommend that the basis of compensation should be the space used, and that the compensation for each linear foot of car used shall be increased with the speed.

THE COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

The next objective point of the Democrats is to oust the three colored members, Rainey, Cain, and Smalls, and to replace them with white men. Contests have been made against all three of these colored men, and it is quite probable that they will be ousted.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

A Western gentleman who has recently had a conversation with Elinu B. Washburne said today that the latter assured him in the most positive terms that he does not intend nor desire to become a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Oglesby. Neither does he wish to be again returned to the Lower House. The gentleman insisted, however, that Washburne would not decline the nomination for Governor of Illinois.

VANCE, OF ORIO,

VANCE, OF OHIO, reported to have disappeared, as is now known here by his friends, went from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas City. His Western friends were not able to overtake him at the latter point.

THE AUGUSTA BLECTION.

THE AUGUSTA ELECTION.

A gentleman of prominence, just from Maine, says the significance of the late election in Augusta, the home of Mr. Blaine, is not fully understood here. While the Democrats elected their whole ticket, except Mayor, a thing they had not done for many years, the Republican Mayor was elected by 242 majority, and the special fact about his candidacy was that he was one of the most pronounced and enthusiastic Hayes men in the State of Maine, and this carried him through where all lukewarm Republicans were defeated.

hands of the President. The resignation will be accepted. Secretary Sherman yesterday evening, upon being approached as to the rumor that William Henry Smith had resigned, stated that, up to the hour of closing the Department, he knew nothing of it. Tonight he is not communicative upon the subject. The President stated to a gentleman this evening that there might be some informal letter of the kind at the Department, but that it was all news to him; that nothing of that sort was at the White House. Nevertheless it is certain that William Henry Smith's resignation is here.

nothing of that sort was at the White House. Nevertheless it is certain that William Henry Smith's resignation is here.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE

Is likely to take a new turn. A proposition has come to McGarrahan's counsel, emanating, it is said, from the Democratic members of the Committee, proposing that the investigation shall be restricted entirely to evidence tending to show the validity or invalidity of the McGarrahan, and to the question whether, unders the treaty with Mexico, the United States is bound to protect the Gomez title. This eliminates from the question the proceedings of the courts and Congress, the scandal of the McGarrahan letters, the charges of corruption against Judge Black, and mutual recriminations of all sorts. The fact that this proposition proceeds from a Democratic source is regarded as very significant by those who think there are still in reserve facts of a damaging character to the opponents of McGarrahau. If this proposition is accepted, the Senate Committee will sit practically as a Commission to pass upon the validity of the Gomez title, and, by consent of both parties, the dreadful scandals which have already been disclosed and the

will sit practically as a Commission to pass upon the validity of the Gomez title, and, by consent of both parties, the dreadful scandals which have already been disclosed, and the even more damaging ones hinted at, will be eliminated from the controversy.

THE BIOUX WAR.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The total expenses of the Sioux war have been \$2,312,530.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS for March show a falling-off from the corresponding month of over \$1,200,000. The receipts of the past eight months show a reduction of \$5,500,000.

SILVER DOLLARS.

To the close of March 1,000,000 silver dollars had been coined. Arrangements have been completed under which, during April, the Philadelphia Mint will turn out \$1,750,000.

THE MEXICAN RECOGNIFION QUESTIONS are likely to come before both Houses of Congress in the course of a few days.

THE SILVER-OWNERS EXPLANATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31.—Regarding Secretary Sherican's statement that the silver-owners of the Pacific Coast have made a corner in that commonity, and put up the price of bullion to a figure-higher than that at which they were previously willing to sell for shipment to Asia, even with freight excluded, the Nevada Bank authorities say such is not a proper statement of the case. They hold that they are, as a matter of business, entitled to whatever profit would fall to them by their nearness to the market in offering silver for coinage at the San Francisco Mint. They estimate what it will cost the Government to buy silver in London and land it here, and regulate their prices accordingly.

SALES OF BONDS. their prices accordingly.

SALES OF BONDS.

Subscriptions to the United States 4 per cent loan at the office of the Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco during the past month aggregated only \$21,250.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Special Inspatch to The Tribune.
WOODLAWN, Jesserson Co., Ill., March 29.— Winter wheat has grown very fast, and there was never a better prospect for a good crop. Peach trees are heavy loaded with bloom, not

killed yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New Columbia, Massac Co., Ill., March 29.— Prospects for winter wheat excels all. Early sown and favorable places are nearly ready to head out.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURNT PRAIRIE, White Co., Ill., March 29.—

BURNT PRAIRIE, White Co., Ill., March 29.—Such a growth of winter wheat was never before seen here. All the stock is on it. Some of it three feet high.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HILLSBORO, Montgomery Co., March 29.—Winter wheat prospects are solendid. It was never in better condition at this time of the year. Harvest will come early. If not damaged by storms, will be the greatest crop that has been raised for many years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., March 30.—A very heavy frost fell here on Friday morning. By diligent inquiry, I find that immense damage was done.

to early fruit in Central Illinois. Last night a heavy rain fell, making the roads in the same terrible condition they were all winter.

THE RAILROADS. IOWA RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.

FOWA RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, IA., March 29.—The State Executive Council last evening concluded the assessment per mile of railroad property in this State for the purpose of taxation. There is some change on some of the roads, and considerable more ought to be made, but the law gives the Council little or no discretion in the premises. It must fix the varuation according to gross earnings, without regard to expenditures, so that the fact exists that a large number of roads with fair gross earnings are compelled to roads with fair gross earnings are compelled to pay the taxes of Class A roads, while their expenditures exceeded their receipts. In such cases the stackholders have to go down into their pockets and pay the taxes, for the tax-gatherer must be paid so long as there remains any property with which to pay him. It is very evident the law in this respect should be changed, and discretionary power given the Executive Council or Kailroad Commissioners to adjust in an equitable the assessments according to the net earning; for its investment, it has no value, as an investment. If it were possible under the law, several railroads in this State would ere this been closed and the rails taken up. But this the law forbids, hence, if the stockholders are compelled to invest their money at a loss, it would seem only just and equitable that the assessment of the property should be estimated at its productive value. With all other property, if it prove unprofitable, the owner may dispose of it or remove it out of the State. Not so with railroad property. The various roads are assessed as follows: roads with fair gross earnings are compelled to

	1877.	1878
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.		\$ 4,20
Milwaukee Division	3,300	3,00
Muscatine Division	3,300	2,20
Pacific Division	3,300	3,30
Burlington & Northwestern (narrow-		
gauge)	1,000	. 80
Burlington & Southwestern	3,000	2,500
Central of lowa	3,700	3,70
Grinnell Branch	2,000	1,80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	12,000	11,500
Knoxville Branch:	3,000	/2,50
Nodaway Valley Branch	3,000	2,50
Chariton Branch	3, 300	2,500
Creston Branch	5, 300	4,500
Keokuk & St. Paul Branch	4, 80G	4,50
Nebraska City Branch	8,500	3,70
Chicago, Clinton & Western	*** **	2,000
Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque	4,000	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	5,000	5, 80
Iowa & Dakota Division	3,500	3, 30c
Sabula & Ackly Division	8,000	2,000
Chicago & Northwestern	10,600	10,300
Iowa Midland Division	3,000	2,50
Maple River Division		2,500
Tipton Division	3, 300	8,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacine	11,300	11,000
Indianola & Winterset Branch	8,500	3, 20
Oskaloosa Branch	8,000	5,500
Iowa South & Missouri North Br.	3,300	3,500
Clinton & Dubuque		3,500
Cherokee Creek		800
Davenport & Northwestern	3,000	2,700
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	3,200	8,000
Des Moines & Minneapolis (narrow		100
gauge)	1,500	1,500
Dubuque & Minnesota	*****	3,000
Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota	3, 100	
Dubuque Southwestern	3,000	2,506
Illinois Central	5,500	5, 300
Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch.	\$,000	3,000
Iowa Eastern (narrow gauge)	1,200	800
Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific	1,500	1,500
Iowa Railway Coal & Manufacturing		
Kansas City & St. Joseph	3,000	3,000
Kansas City & St. Joseph	8,000	8,000
Keokuk & Des Moines	5,200	3,700
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska	3,000	2,200
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern	3,000	3,000
St. Louis, Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids	3,300	3,000
Sloux City & Pacific	8,300	3,000
Sloux City & Pembins	3.000	2,500
Sioux City & St. Paul	3,300	8,300
Toledo & Northwestern	2,000	2,000
At the state of th	130	. 315 753

THE EASTERN COMBINATIONS. The New York Tribune has the following regarding the arrangement made by the managers

garding the arrangement made by the managers at their meeting in this city last week:

There was a difference of opinion yesterday among railroad men in this city regarding the action of the Lake Shore and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads following the allotment of east-bound freight from Chicago, made by Commissioner Fink, as stated in yesterday's Tribune. By some it was understood that Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore, declined to accept so small a percentage of the freight coming eastward from Chicago as 27 per cent. W. H. Vanderbilt said last evening that he had not received any definite information from Mr. Newell on the subject, but from the telegrams from Mr. Newell on the subject, but from the telegrams from Mr. Newell and from the instructions that had been given him, Mr. Vanderbilt thought the desays the significance of the late election in Augusta, the home of Mr. Blaine, is not fully understood here. While the Democrats elected their whole tacket, except Mayor, a thing they had not done for many years, the Republican Mayor was elected by 242 majority, and the special fact about his candidacy was that he was one of the most pronounced and enthusiastic Hayes men in the State of Maine, and this carried him through where all lukewarm Republicans were defeated.

THE RESIGNATION OF WILLIAM HENRY SMITH as Collector of the Port of Chicago is in the hands of the President. The resignation will be some extraordinary reason for rejecting it. it.

The order of Commissioner Fink, that all westbound freight from Philadelphia and Boston should
be diverted from the Wabash and other Western
roads recently mentioned in the Tribune as having
offended by obtaining more than their allotted percentages of freight, was accepted by the managers
of the trunk lines, but it now appears that some of
the agents failed to carry out the order, and, consequently, it is a dead letter. No attention is being paid to the matter in Philadelphia, and it is not
known that the order has been observed in Boston.

known that the order has been observed in Boston.

The same paper, in speaking of the diversion of business to routes not desired by the shippers, says:

The annoyance and delay of this diversion of the freight from the routes preferred by the shippers has become so great that the merchants have decided to take some action in the matter. An informal meeting of Western shippers was hell-yeslerday afternoon at the office of H. B. Claffin & Co., which was attended by most of the representatives of the leading Western houses who are now in this city. A resolution was unanimously adopted that "a general meeting of Western shippers interested in the diversion of freights from routes of their own selection' should be held at the counting-room of H. B. Claffin & Co." A Committee has also been appointed to take counsel for the purpose of prosecuting claims for damages caused by the diversion of freight from the route designated by the shippers.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD LAW. The Hannibal Courier announces that the managers of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad have determined not to comply with the new State law regulating freight and passenger tariffs, which goes into effect April 1. Col. R. tariffs which goes into effect Afril 1. Col. R. S. Stevens, General Superintendent of the Road, being interviewed in regard to this matter, said that he had concluded that his Company were not answerable to the new law, and that no attention whatever would be paid to its provisions, but that a new schedule of tariffs would be made out at very low and equitable rates, but not at the rates prescribed by the new law.

would be made out at very low and equitable rates, but not at the rates prescribed by the new law.

Col. Stevens said that he was acting under the best legal advice, and exhibited a lengthy opinion given by the Hon. George W. Easley, general: attorney for the road, which opinion had influenced him to ignore the requirements of the law. Mr. Easley holds that the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road is exempt from the operations of the new law, and that it can only apply to such roads as have defaulted in the payment of principal and interest thereon, and that when the State sold its claim to such roads it provided by legislation that, after ten years from the taking effect of the act providing for the sale of such roads, they should be subjected to the provisions of the general laws then in force, or thereafter enacted, classifying and regulating passenger and freight rates.

That as the Hannibal & St. Joe Raitroad has never defaulted only on payment of principal or interest on its State aid bonds, it will not be affected by the special legislation in regard to such roads. The charter of this road provides that the Company may charge and receive such toils and benefits for the transportation of persons, convicts, or carriages on said road or any part thereof, or any bridge connected therewith, as shall be to the interest of the same. Such tolls shall be established by the Directors, and may be changed from them; that this charter has never been surrendered or repealed, and that the only possible control which the State can exercise over the tariffs of the roads is to institute suits in the courts, and if the rates are declared to be exorbitant or unreasonable, after a fair trial, then the Company could be forced to reduce them.

The opinion is very lengthy, and numerous

The opinion is very lengthy, and numerous The period is very tength, and thorties are cited.

The new tariff sheets are now being arranged, and will be promulgated in a few days.

AN INDIANA ADVENTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Jason N. Conley, William Mason, Aden G. Cavens, of Bloomfield, Green County, and Edward J. Mc-Kenna, of Indianapolis, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. They ask that A. J. Wadsworth, bankruptcy. They ask that A. J. Wadsworth, of Mi-higan, be included as one of the firm of Conley, Mason & Co. This firm began to build a railroad through thre-counties of Lawrence, Sullivan, Green, and Owen, to be known as the Bloomield, Bedford, Springfield & Owensbury Railroad. The road was built from Bloomield to Swiss City, six miles, and a debt of about \$300,000 erected to give the enterprise the necessary tone and body. The Indianapolis Rolling Mill is the principal debtor, its claim being \$915,412.43, secured by everything the Company possesses and \$140,000 of subsidies voted by sundry townships. The unsecured claims amount to \$22,000, divided among about 200 farmers of Green and Sullivan Counties, and merchants of Bloomaneld. Conley's individual debts will reach \$74,000; assets in land \$16,000. Mason's debts foot up \$7,500; assets, land valued at \$62,000, covered by a \$50,000 mortgage to the Rolling Mill Company. Cavens' unsecured liabilities are \$19,000; assets, \$20,000. McKenna's liabilities will not exceed \$3,000; assets nominal.

THE MORGAN STRIPS.

THE MORGAN
Special Dispute to The Tribusa.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 31.—The dispatch to THE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Friday with regard to the "Morgan-strip suits" has caused considerable talk here. The Dwight Star says: "As the talk here. The Dwight Star says: "As the matter now stands, the railroad company nor any one else has any right to occupy the strips, except by right of possession. It will probably be some time before the strips are vacated by those now in possession, and until that time things will remain as they are." This we are informed from the best authority is not the case. On the other hand, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will, as soon as they receive the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming their title, proceed at once to take possession af this property. While they are not disposed in any way to put parties to any trouble, they will insist upon this property being vacated with as little delay as possible. The decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Chicago, declared the title to be in the railroad company, and this decree has been affirmed by the Supreme Court at Washington.

THE FAR NORTH. THE FAR NORTH.

St. Paul. Minn., March 31.—J. J. Hill and Edmand Rice, representing the new owners of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, have returned from the East, and report the transfer of the bondholding interest from the Dutch holders to Canada and Minnesota parties. The new proprietors have obtained a majority of the bonds on very favorable terms, which will place them in possession of the road within six months after the foreclosure, which will take place in June. Work on the St. Vincent & Melrose extensions will be commenced at once, and the former will be completed to the boundary here by Oct. 1. The Canadian Government have arranged for a simultaneous completion of the British line, so that cars will be running have arranged for a simultaneous completion of the British line, so that cars will be running from St. Paul to Winnipeg, in Manitoba, by November.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DE MURSKA CONCERT. The newly-formed De Vivo troupe gave its first concert last evening, at Hooley's Theatre. There was a fair house under the circumstances; and the audience was decidedly enthusiastic, almost every song receiving an encore. For some unexplained reason, the performance did not commence till half-past 8 o'clock, and the waits between the pieces were unnecessarily long; so that, notwithstanding the programme embraced but twelve numbers, its close was not reached till quite a late hour. Mile. De Murste's soles comprised. Penedict's Verieties. ka's solos comprised Benedict's Variations on "The Carnival of Venice," "Una Voce," and "The Cartain of Summer." One voce, and
"The Last Rose of Summer." Her voice retains its phenomenal brilliancy,—its worderful
flexibility evoking reminiscences of Carlotta
Patti. It is much better suited to bravurs music than to ballad, and was shown to its best advantage in the runs and trills of the Carnival song, the theme of which has been made so familiar to all by its frequent interpre-tation on the violin by Ole Bull. The plaintive tation on the violin by Ole Bull. The plaintive Irish melody which Flotow employed so effectively in his "Martha" was rendered in a manner somewhat lacking in feeling, but with such vocalistic pyrotechnicism as to call out a storm of plaudits. Brignoli sang his favorite "M'appari," Sullivan's "Love Once Again," "Goodbye, Sweetheart," and, on a double recall. "I Love but Thee." Those tenor tones which were so delightful away back in the early '80's, are still delightful; not a note is hurred, and he still possesses that combination of sweetness and force to which few of our tenors have ever exhibited an approximation. The veteran basso profundo, Susini, returns to us with his voice improved from the condition in which it was several years ago. sini, returns to us with his voice improved from the condition in which it was several years ago. It manifests an occasional huskiness; but it is still a noble organ, and apparently able of doing a good deal of good work yet. Mr. C. Makin, a baritone (or, rather, a basso cantante), is a newcomer here, and achieved a fair measure of success in a couple of descriptive ballads. Mr. John Hill (husband of De Murska) is the accompanist of the troupe, and gave two piano solos, which were characterized by more grace than force. A due from "The Elixir of Love" was appropriately presented by De Murska and Susini,—the latter acting with as much vigorous huni,—the latter acting with as much

mor as if he were en costume as Dr. Dulcamara.
The performance closed with a trio from "Belisario," by De Murska, Brignoli, and Susini.
Altogether, the troupe is a very fine one, and, if its merits are properly rewarded, will meet with great success in its projected tour. LOCAL NOTES. Mr. John McCullough was in the city yester day on his way to St. Louis.

Mr. Sothern and his party left town last even ing for Cincinnati, where "The Crushed" will begin an engagement to-night. begin an engagement to-night.

McVicker has underlined the Boston edition of "The Exiles," and means to bring it out simultaneously with George Fawcett Rowe's version which is to be produced at Hooley's. Of course, Mr. Hooley will regard this as a cutthroat operation on the part of a brother manager, yet it may be well to remember that Mr. Rowe was the first to provoke this kind of retailation by endeavoring to steal the thunder of Messrs. Tomkins & Hull, who at considerable risk made the play a success.

A Change of Bodies.

A French gentleman lately journeyed to Marseilles, taking with him the body of his mother-in-law, who had expressed a wish to be buried in the family vault in that city. When he reached Marseilles and went with the Commissioner of Police to receive the body from the railway officials, he noticed that the coffin was not that which he had delivered to them. The officials had sent to Toulon the coffin containing his mother-in-law's body, believing that it held the remains of a deceased Admiral, which were to be embarked for interment in Algeria, while the coffin awaiting delivery was the one which should be sent on. The gentleman having requested the officials to communicate at once with Toulon by telegraph, proceeded thither himself with the coffin of the Admiral. He ascertained when he got there that the first coffin had been duly received, taken on board, amid the thunder of fort and of fleet, the State vessel which was waiting for it, and dispatched to Algeria. He at once called upon the Maritime Prefect of Toulon and explained the circumstances of the case, but though a dispatch boat was sent in pursuit, the other vessel was not overtaken. He is now at Toulon awaiting her return, and declines to give up the coffin containing the deceased Admiral until heregains possession of his mother-in-law's remains.

The Banker's Clock. A Change of Bodies.

The Banker's Clock.

A Paris banker, a self-made man who had known the struggies of poverty in his young days, had an old time-piece over his bed when he breathed his last a few weeks ago. When he was a boy he used to say to himself: "When you are rich you will buy a picture-clock, representing a hamlet with its church and in the steeple a clock; and at the foot of the village a railroad, with a train in full motion, and on one side the sea, with ships sailing by." All these things were made to work by machinery in the clock which the rich banker bought. The train whistled and ran riong the line, and the ships were tossed in the sea; and the kev which set them in motion was carried in the old gentleman's pocket. The clock had the place of honor in his drawing-room, surrounded by painings which cost their weight in gold, and there it remained for years. His wife and children did not like it. They laughed at it. They could not understand his whim. They did not know of all the old dreams which that picture awakened in him. His friends laughed at him for letting it remain in the drawing-room. So he took it into his own room. Whenever he wanted to renew his youth he would wind up the old clock, and then the steeple would chime, the sea roar, the ships toss backwards and forwards, and he would feel as happy as in the old days when he used to dream about the wonderful treasure. The Banker's Clock.

An instance of the prompt and successful use of an antidote in a case of strychnine-poisoning is circumstantially narrated in Nature. A favorite Skye terrier had accidentally obtained and eaten the poison, which was intended for mice. The amount taken by the dog was probably about a sixth of a grain. When found, the animal was rigid and apparently lifeless, except having an occasional spasm. The owner consulted authorities and found that a dose of chloral hydrate was the antidote prescribed in such cases. To kill a rabbit, twenty-one grains of the chloral is sufficient; the dog was twice the weight of a rabbit, and the owner of the terrier, therefore, proceeded to inject forty-five grains of chloral (in solution) under its skin. About fifteen minutes afterward, supposing the

dog was dead, the owner applied his boot to probably feeling a little disgusted with the suit of his experiment. To his great surprithe tarier struggled to its feet. Shortly att ward it took some milk, and subsequent though not for a while very lively, it seem none the worse for its experience. The ess tial point in this treatment is that the dose chloral should be strong enough to kill; oth wise it may not be sufficient to overcome teffects of the strychnine.

Miss Issippi and Miss Ouri. are discurred a good deal by the snags in their mouths. In order that all other Misses may avoid the like blemishes, they are advised to use the famous Sozodont, which will prevent and obviate all such difficulties.

For weakness of the stomach and bowels, San ford's Jamaica Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Wonderful Discovery—An Article that Will Make the Baid and the Gray-Headed Rejonce.—Of all the compounds which the chemists art have given to the world for hundreds of years, for the purpose of reducing the hair to its natural growth and compounds which the chemists art for the purpose of reducing the hair to its natural growth and before the day are excellent, but the great mass of the order of the day are excellent, but growth and bringing back for organical color are micious in their effects upon the scale and the structure of the hair. All hair days are yell known to chemist as more or less londonous, became the change in color is artificial, and does not appear to chemists as more or less londonous, became the dupos a restoration of the function of the scale to the hair, the accumilations of dandruff, and the premature change in color or and evidences of a which nourish the hair. To arrest the giands the scale to the color of the function of the case of the scale to the color of the color of

"The Electric Chair," invented by Dr. Clesson Pratt, of 202 State street. A more ingentous device directed to the relief of human fauffering has never come to our knowledge. Hours 2 to 5.

CATARRHAL CONSUMPTION

I thought unless I got relief at once I must die. At this time

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

heard of

After some exercise one warm summer's day I passed through marshy ground, got wet, took cold, and have never got the better of catarrhal disease there contracted until I became acquainted with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. How I have suffered when at public meetings, or at church, trying to avoid the cough which constantly clung to me! Night after night have I iain awake praying for some slight relief, that I might aleep and forget my suffering. In avoid the cough which constantly clung to me! Night relief, that I might sleep and forget my suffering. In 1860 I took another severe cold, with more catarrhal troubles, and still in March, 1877. I took another that had all the symptoms of a fatal affection. The discharge from my nose and mouth was such as all consumptives have. The inroads it made on my health were frightful. I thought unless I got relief at once that I must die. At this time I heard of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE and immediately began a faithful wof it. The first relief was a good night's rest from coughing. What an encouragement to one who had suffered as I had! What a good beginning! I continued until I had used twelve bottles. I then found myself a new man—not a young man, for I am in my fity-unlif year. I need not say anything in praise of the RADICAL CURE beyond what I have said. It has done for me what I never thought it would—siven ms immediate relief from thirty years of suffering under a plurality of diseases. It is a blessing to be rid of three mortal disease—a blessing I never expected to enjoy, Such has been my uxperience with the Radical Cure.

JAMES McGOLDHICK,
Boston, Oct. 6, 1877.

The magnitude of the suffering, the blight, the misery caused by Catarrh, places the question of the remedy for its cure and extermination second only to that for Consumption; for like the latter it mines and burrows in the system until it breaks down every vital force opposed C its fearful raveges.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is Inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken Internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the actidited blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with improved Inhaler and Treaties, \$1. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTER

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Weaknes Paralysis, Weak Spine, Nervous Palos, Strains, Sprain and Soreness. WEAK BACK,

INSTANT RELIEF

Pain and Weakness across the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Lack of strength and Activity, cured as by magic. DYSPEPSIA.

Weakness of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigest Cramps and Pains, relieved and cured without inte medicines. Dyspeptics, try one. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain Collins' Voitaie Plaster, a com-bination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Soid by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the Uni-ted States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE

A PARTNERSHIP. Machinery Used in Construction of Fullerton-ay. Conduit the Property of the Late Firm of Fitzsimons & Cauncil.

A lot of Engines, Bollers, Pulleys, &c., as foot of Il-linois-st., Chicago. Sais to take place on the ground, April 2, 1872, at 16 o'clock a. m., and will be to the highest bidder for each to hand. CLINTON BHIGGS.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active and Irregular-A Decided Resction from the Excitement of Friday.

Provisions and Grain Turn Downward, with an Anvance in Consols--- Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The last week was a dull one among the Chicago banks. The clearings did not compare so favorably as those of the preceding weeks with the corresponding figures of last year. For the three weeks ending March 23, the Chicago elearings decreased, in comparison with the figures of a year ago, 8,9 per cent. Last week the comparative decrease was about 11½ per cent. The trade of the city is generally reported good, but the condition of the country roads is still such as to interfere seriously with the movement of produce and goods, and country roads is salli such as to interfere seriously with the movement of produce and goods, and consequently with sales and collections. The sup-ply of regular and miscellaneous paper has been only moderate; very little outside paper of a desira-ble kind is to be had. Rates are 7@10 per cent.

Dere. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday Thursday Friday. saturday	2, 293, 736 2, 596, 222 2, 817, 854 2, 229, 160	Bataners 401, 34 197, 58 322, 51 235, 96 233, 92 216, 92
Corresponding week last	venr. 16.516,670 CLEARINGS.	\$1,608.28 1,882,24
March 16 at San Fra other cities, are com- same periods last year	pared with retu	h 23 at al
New York	.\$1, 152, 434, 150 \$1 130, 570, 780 92, 722, 693 46, 788, 671	124, 281, 64 111, 832, 62 51, 342, 36
Cincinnati	. 85, ORD, 012	22, 047, 81
New Orleans	29, 799, 461 28, 554, 630 28, 147, 330	31, 277, 72 29, 657, 24 26, 768, 28 29, 508, 99

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT BONDS:

tes 6a of '81. 10084
tes 5-20a of '65, Jan. and July 104-9
tes 5-20a of 67, 10094
tes 5-20a of 48. 105tes 10-408. 105tes 10-408. 105tes 10-408. 105tes 10-408. 104-

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
New York, March 30.—Gold opened at 101%, and closed at 101%. Carrying rates, 4 to 7 per 121% in greenbacks and 120 in gold. Silver coin, 1461 discount. Governments were firm.

which declined I per cent.

The stock market was heavy at the opening, and leclined 1611 per cent, but subsequently occurs strong and advanced 1611. During the fternoon the market became generally firm, but o wards the close declined 16114 from the highest point. In the final sales, however, there was a rectional seconds.

ractional recovery.

The transactions aggregated 149,000 shares, of which 1,450 were New York Central, 34,500 Lake Shore, 24,700 Northwestern common, 8,400 Northwestern preferred, 9,200 St. Paul common, 3,000 St. Paul preferred, 2,000 Ohio & Mississippi preferred, 2,100 Wanssh, 34,300 Lackawanna, 3,100 Delaware & Hadson, 5,800 Morris & Essex, 11,300 Pacific Mail, 1,500 Western Union, and 1,600 Kansas Pacific.

Money, 4@7 per cent, closing at 7, and stringent. Prime mercantile paper, 44/60 per cent.
Customs receipts, \$200,000.

The Assistant-Trensurer disbursed \$122,000.

rime mercantile paper, 44@0 per cent.
Customs receipts, \$200,000.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$122,000.
Clearings, \$22,000.000.
Sterling, long, 407; short, 4894.
The bank statement is as follows: Loans, incase, \$24,200; specie, decrease, \$919,900; legalnders, decrease, \$180,300; deposits, decrease,
1.360,100; circulation, increase; \$8,000; reserve,
screase, \$710,175.

| 1004 | Coupons | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007

ledonia...

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding

STEEL STEEL STEEL	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Plour, bris	9, 455	7,698		6, 24
Wheat, bu	93, 314	8,030	61,813	6,830
Corn, bu	189, 759	107, 205	155.519	73, 239
Data, bu	41,086	11,753	44,074	17, 16
Rye, bu	17,719	2, 270	4,578	4.56
Barley, bu	18,512	143,590	18,639	115, 60
Plax seed, Ba	15,000	24, 430	74, 781	28,00
B. corn. Da	5,710	44, 400	1 14 101	- 60, 52
meats, Ibs	411,892	52,010	3, 373, 927	
Beef, tes	411,002	02,010	100	
Beef, bris			150	170
Pork, bris	75		241	1,21
ard. Ibs	141,730	25, 570	608, 130	225, 50
allow, Ibe	22,749	43, 495	4,800	127, 78
Butter, Ibs	96,584	67,812	78,750	21, 78
ore'd hogs, No	205	2.114	******	
lve hogs. No.	14.882	9,940	4,633	4, 35
heep, No	3,622	3, 149	4,089	4,64
heep, No	867	295	142, 150	78
fides, lbs	65, 275	136,658	142, 150	89, 20
lighwin's, bris	16,542	4.354	32.840	43, 880
Vool lbs	741	5,090	22,010	25
oal, tons	3.071	3,887	270	429
lar, tons	104	120	108	16
umber, m.ft.	2, 352	181	2,375	1,881
bingles m	6,735	820	724	450
alt. bris	392		2, 283	841
oultry, lbs	2,610	8,045	9,000	
same, pkws	49			********
ggs, pkgs	1,108	. 891	631	158
beese, bxs	7,807	190	3,885	174
apples, bris.		459	444	******

Withdrawn from store during Friday for cityconsumption: 2, 861 bu wheat, 1, 204 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in
this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 hard
wheat, 9 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 soft spring,
42 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected,
3 cars no grade (74 wheat); 4 cars yellow corn, 48
cars and 11, 900 bu high mixed, 43 cars new do,
70 cars new wired, 187 cars No. 2 corn, 96 cars 79 cars new mixed, 187 cars No. 2 corn. 96 cars rejected, 14 cars no grade (471 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 15 cars No. 2 white, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected, 1 cars no grade (38 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye. 1 car rejected, 11 cars no grade (38 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye. 1 car rejected, 11 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 4 cars feed (22 barley). Total, 618 cars, or 260,000 bu. Inspected out: 37,363 bu wheat, 7,672 bu corn, 3,357 bu bariey.

The following were the receipts and shipments

of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks

March 50, March 23, March 31, 1878, Receipts
Flour, bris.
Wheat, bu.
Corn, bu.
Corn, bu.
Orn, bu.
Barley, bu.
Barley, ba.
Dressed hogs, No.
Cattle, No.
Shipments
Flour, bris.
Waest, bu.
Corn, ba.
Oont, bu.
Oont, bu. 58, 953 220, 923 708, 976 183, 533 37, 198 38, 631 117 40 36, 122 36, 378 18, 953 17, 246 The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated: March 90, March 23, March 31, 1878. 1878. 1877. . 33,645 37,855 465 . 661,430 1,089,605 73,765 . 303,396 370,785 342,560

local longs in wheat and corn had sold out on the bulge, and that outside operators were anxious to sell, especially those who had a good profit on the sell, especially those woo had a good pront on the transaction. The reaction was all the more sharp, as a good many operators remembered the experience of last year, and hoped to make the turn before the expected downward course began: but so many were of the same mind as to cause the very, result they wished to avoid. The markets seemed to have been pretty well evened up, leaving the future course of prices to depend upon the news

Jobbers of dry goods reported a well sustained activity. Prices were steadily and firmly held for all staple and seasonable goods. Groceries were reasonably active and generally steady. Coffees and sugars continue to be the firmest articles in the list. Teas are moving rather more freely than hereto-fore, and are steadler. Rice was quoted a 'ac low-er. Sirups, spices, soaps, etc., were unchanged. There was a good demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits, and the prevalent feeling was arm. Fish continue in good demand, but prices of salt-water descriptions remain weak and unsettled. For mackerel, codfish, and herring lower quotations were given. Lake descriptions remain about steady, the light stocks on hand preventing any material softening of prices. No new features were noted in the butter and cheese markets. Both of those articles still show a declining tendency, under gradually-increasing supplies. No changes under gradually-increasing supplies. No changes were apparent in the bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were generally steady. The only quotable change noted was an advance in lineed of 1c per gallon—now quoted at 92@63c for raw and at 67@68c for bolled. Leather was quiet and weak, sole being quoted 1@2c lower. The lumber market was active and firmer. A few vessels have been chartered for lumber, but the receipts will be light for some time yet. The lumber carried over on the east shore has been nearly all sold to local parties, who are now re-ceiving it, and the mills are not yet running. Logs

are coming out of the rivers slowly, and it does not now look as if the stock secured this spring would more then keep the mills running till the fall rains come in September. The seed market was rather quiet and easy under liberal offerings, with a di-minished inquiry. Prairie hay was wanted by the city trade, and ruled firmer, while timothy was weak in consequence of the rise in rail freights. The wool, broom-corn, hide, and sait markets were un-

carrier during Saturday, and at 25c do on grain and 130c on other fourth-class for stuff delivere

afterwards.

Lake freights were more active, and steady, at 2½c on corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 40, -000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, and 4,000 bris pork. WHEAT NOTES.
The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following:

The shipments of wheat from Calcutta Jan. 1 to Feb. 13, 1878, were 7, 103 tons against 18, 291 tons for the corresponding period in 1877. The new crop will come on the market in April. The amount on passage from India for the United Kingdom on the 1st of March was 25,000 ars, against 125,000 ars in 1877.

In California the rainfail to Feb. 14 had been 23.30 inches, against 8.49 inches for the corresponding period in 1877 and 19.27 inches in 1876. A good wheat crop is confidently expected.

The winter wheat crop on the Atlantic slope is everywhere reported as looking finely, and the spring wheat has been early sown, which is considered the harbinger of a good crop.

The surplus of wheat for expert from South Australia is now placed as not to exceed 150,000 tons, which is much less than previous estimates. The stock of old wheat at the close of 1877 was about exhausted. The exports from Jan. 1 to 19 had been in wheat and flour 9,315 tons. Wheat was worth 5s df per bu for prompt delivery. Freights, 40s to 42s 6d per ton to Great Britain.

DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the leading

DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the leading kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past three months, with the foreign value of the same. With gold at 102 the currency selling value of these goods in Chicago is about \$1,730,200:

...\$1,013,032

\$462,017.24 PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and easier, though hogs were quoted be per 100 lbs. higher, and Liverpool was firmer on lard (3d) and shoulders (3d). But the market for meats was very dull, being about bare of export orders, and there was more pressure to place lots of pork and lard which will be desirable Monday on April contracts. Outside of this the trading was largely in changes.

MESS PORK—Was active and declined 15:017%c per brt. closing 125:0150 below the larest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 17,000 bris seller April at 89, 40 (99.57%; 23,000 bris seller April at 89, 40 (99.57%; 23,000 bris seller April at 89, 40 bris seller June at \$9,00,95; 376. Total, 56,250 bris. The market closed steadler at 89,424;09,45 for spot. PROVISIONS.

prime at \$7.758.00.

Land—Was moderately active, with a fair demand in the early part of the session, but afterwards declined to \$67% below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 1,000 tos spot at \$7.25.7,000 tos seller do \$67% below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 1,000 tos spot at \$7.25.7,000 tos seller April at \$7.20467.30: 10,500 tos seller Mays at \$7.27467.30: 20,500 tos seller Mays and \$7.29467.30: 20,500 tos seller Mays at \$7.27467.30: 20,500 tos seller Mays and \$7.29467.30: 20,500 tos seller Mays at \$7.27467.30: 20,50

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again in good demand and strong, the market not having advanced the previous day to correspond with wheat, though sixting prices had generally been marked up. The trading was largely local, but several lots were taken for shipment. Sales were reported of 413 bris winters, partly at \$0.00; 2.300 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$3.0036.00; 281 bris spring superfines at \$3.1038.75; and 210 bris rye flour, partly at \$3.25. Total, 3.304 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.5036.00; choice to fine, spring, \$3.5036.00; aft to good spring, \$4.50.00; low spring, \$3.0035.50; fair to good Minnestota springs, \$6.0036.25; natent springs, \$6.5038.50; low, grade, \$2.7564.00; rye, \$3.0033.25.

BRAN—Was in good demand and again stronger. Sales were \$0 tons at \$13.50313.75 per ton on track, and \$13.75614.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$14.00 per ton.

RYE FEED—Sale-was made of 10 tons at \$14.00.

Bys. Frs.D—Sale.was made of 10 tons at \$14.00.

Conn. Mr.AL—Coarse was nominal \$14.00 per ton on track. Sale was made of 300 bris at \$2.05 per bris. WHEAT—Was active, though, with less doing than the preceding day, and irregularly weak. May delivered declined 38cc and irregularly weak. May delivered declined 38cc and irregularly weak. May delivered declined 38cc and iosed 3s lower, the difference between the two widening to 136224c per bu under a selling pressure from parties who expected to receive April wheat on Monday. The British markels were quoted strong, but coussols were firmer, and NewYork reported the larger. The foreign news, though not penceful, was get regarded as less wartike, sin bloiders rushed in to sell before the decline should occur which everybody expected. Many orders were received to "sell my wheat on the buile for what you can get, the sanders expecting higher prices, but the orders were permoted as helow manufact from the longs for April, as above noted, and sellers met with few buyers. The shipping demand was fair throughbut, but apparently less urgent. Seller May occured at \$1.10, 100 to the May occured at \$1.1

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light retail request at the ourrent prices: Choice green burt, 668046; red-tipped do. 48605c; green brush with huri enough to work it, 56504c; green brush with huri enough to work it, 56504c; green brush with huri enough to work it, 56504c; green brush with huri enough to work it, 56504c; green covers and inside, 48405c; stalk braid, 4860c; greet and inferior brush. 48419c; crooked, 3844c.

BUTTER—Bustness continues quiet, with prices leaning in buyers favor. There was only a hand-to-mouth demand from any source, and stocks are gradually increasing. Following are the prices current: Choice to fancy creamery, 30233c; good to choice grades, 22285c; medium, 156230c; inferior to common, 7612c; rolt, 12418c.

BAGGING—Met with a light demand, and was quoted steady and unchanged. Prices range as follows: Stark, changed. Poultry and eggs were in request, and steady and unchanged. Prices range as follows: Stark, Steady.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York for lots delivered to the carrier during Saturday and at 25c do on grain.

CHEESE—There was but little stir in the cheese

80. 30@7.00 do, round, bris, \$5.50@5.75; def. \$4-bris, \$8.25; smoked ballbut, 7@8c; scaled herring) per box, \$8.25; smoked ballbut, 7@8c; scaled herring) per box, \$8.25; smoked ballbut, 7@8c; scaled herring) per box, \$1.25; smoked ballbut, 7@8c; scaled herring) per box, \$1.25; smoked ballbut, \$1.2 ons, 38.3045.30 fet 30.4 valenta tonings. \$3.006 on exitas, \$12.0064.00 per case; box oranges. \$3.006 on exitas, \$12.0064.00 per case; box oranges. \$3.006 on exitas, \$12.0064.00 per case; box oranges. \$3.006 on exitation of interest. There was a well-sustained movement in staple and side goods, and the general tenor of prices was again fairly steady. Below are the current cuotations:

RICE—Carolina 64.6074cc. Louisiana 6673cc.
COFFRE—O. G. Java. 25346258; Java No. 2. 226 confere to close to fancy Rio, 26205cc; good to prime, 18-601056; collect of fancy Rio, 26205c; good to prime, 18-601056; collect of fancy Rio, 26205c; good to prime, 18-601056; collect of fancy Rio, 26056c; extra C. 84.6056c; Astandard, 84cc; do No. 2. 956805c; extra C. 84.6056c; C. No. 2. 86805c; extra C. 84.6056c; prime to choice, 75605c.
C. No. 1, 86856c; c. Sod sugar-house sirup, 384.60c; extra do, 42645c. New Orleans nonsessa choice new, 48650c; do, prime, 444486c; good, 33638c; common, 28850c; common mon 28850c; common mon 28850c; common seed of the choice of the choic

mon-28430c, common molasses, 33638c; black strap, 31633c.

Sericas—Allapice, 1861816cs cloves, 42645c; casala, 24625c, pepper, 1346184c; nutmegs, No.1, 956881.05; Calcutta ginger, 16611c.

Soape-True Blue, 36c; German mottled, 546354c; Blue Lilly, 56c; White Rose, 336 6356c; Peach Blossom, 7c: Savon Imperial, 5564354c.

HAY—Prairie was in good local demand, the west westher and bad roads keeping loose hay out of the market. Timothy was easy in view of the advance in freights. We quote: No. 1 timothy, 816,00; No. 2 do, 82.00; mixed, 88.0088, 50; tubland prairie, 87.5008.00; M: 10 prairie, 80.008.50; stongh, 83.50.

HIDES—Were easy, the demand being light. Tanners East and West report a very dail market, with large stocks of leather on hand. The receipts of hides were

logs to saw and market this spring and summer; the rest of the 250,000 m ft they do not expect to get into the booms until the middle of September. The same is true of other points. It is understood that he had been to the points. It is understood that the same intent local dealer has offered \$8.50 for green places staff. The same is the same intent local dealer has offered \$8.50 for green places staff. The same is the same intent sam

12.00@12.5 sion stuff. 20 to 30 ft. 8,00010.00

prices are at last down to hard-pan, and there is more inclusation to take hold. Prices were steady as following the prices are at last down to hard-pan, and there is more inclusation to take hold. Prices were steady as following the prices are at last down to hard-pan, and there is more inclusion. The prices were steady as following the prices of th

LIVE STOCK.

Total.
Same week in 1877.
Lust week.
Week before last.
Shirments
Monday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday 88, 793 67, 678 94, 333 51, 570 5,450 6,099 7,410 6,273 4,633 16,521 29,865 6, 333

CATTLE—The past week's receipts showed a considerable increase, as was expected, and, as was expected, there has been a depreciation in values, but neither the increase in the arrivals nor the decline in prices was as increase in the arrivals nor the decline in prices was as pronounced as a majority of the trade had anjicipated. Nearly one-third of the entire supply was thrown upon Monday's market. The pressure proved greater than the market could withstand, and values shrank 15@25c per 100 hs. Under the greatly decreased offerings of Tuesday about 10c of the decline-was recovered, and during the remaining days of the week the market, though unsettled and feverish, was without quotable fluctuation. Fair activity charácterized the demand, ductuation. Fair activity characterized the demand, and most of the stock was promptly disposed of on the day of arrival. There was some accumulation of stock cattle, owing to unwillingness on the part of feeders to pay former extreme prices, but the close of business on Saturday found very little stuff left over, and the present surroundings of the market seem favorable to the maintenance of present prices during the coming week. The quality of the supply was such as to give no cause for compaint, it being more than ordicoming week. The quantity of the supply was such as to give no cause for complaint, it being more than ordi-narily good even for this time of year, when excellence is looked for. Excepting the inferior descriptions ped-died out to local butchers at \$2.25@2.75, there were very few sales at prices below \$3.25, while the great

is looked for. Excepting the inferior descriptions peddled out to local butchers at \$2.25@2.75, there were died out to local butchers at \$2.25@2.75, there were very few sales at prices below \$3.25, while the great bulk of the supply changed owners at prices ranging from \$3.75 upward to \$4.75. Af the above range were sales of fair to choice steers weighing from 1, 100 to 1,430 hs. There were several sales of extra beoves at \$5.00@5.50, and in one instance \$5.50, was obtained. More inquiry for springers is noted, but the supply also is on the increase, and prices remain about as before ranging from \$3.75 upward to great the supply also is on the increase, and prices remain about as before ranging from \$5.00@5.50, and in one instance \$5.50.0 was obtained. Store of the following growth of the growth of the following growth of the growth of the

3.3. Receipts, 200.

Hogs-Strong, with light shipping and packing at \$3.2563.40; butchers' to select heavy, \$3.4063.60, Receipts, 1.300.

SHENP-Wanted at strong prices; extra heavy shipping, \$4.7563.25; good to choice, \$4.2564.00; common to fair, \$3.0064.00. Receipts, none.

CINCINATT.

CINCINATT, March 30.—Hoos—Quiet but firm; common, \$5.2063.50; light, \$3.5563.75; packing, \$3.6063.80; butchers', \$3.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool. March 30-12 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 25s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter. No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 110s; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 8d; Corn—New, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 20s; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s;

Provisions—Pork, 51s. Lapi, 37s 6d.

Liverpool. March 30-8 p. m.—Gotton—Market dull at 5%606; sales 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheaf, 11s 3d@11s 8d; do club, 11s 8d@12s 6d; No. 2 to No. 1 red western spring, 9s 10d@11s; do winter. 11s@11s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 25@27s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s@28s 3d, Osta—American, 3s. Barley, do. 3s 9d.

Pras—Canadian, 38s.

PRAS-Canadian, 35s,
CLOVER SEED-40G42s.
CLOVER SEED-40G42s.
Prime mess beef,
82s. Vlard-American, 37s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 27s
6d; short do, 28s 6d. Tallow-39s.
Persoleum-Spirits, 7s 6d; refined, 10s 10d.
Linseep Oil-26s 6d. RESIN-Common, 5s: pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-25s.

SPIRITA OR TURPENTINE—258.
CHEKSE—Fine American, 658.
LONDON, March 30.—PETROLEUM—268 8d.
ANTWEER, March 30.—PETROLEUM—268 8d.
ANTWEER, March 30.—PETROLEUM—268 8d.
LONDON, March 30.—LIVERPOOL—MARK LANE—Cargoes off Coast—Wheat strong; corp strong; fair average age; American mixed, 278 6d. Cargoes on passage—wheat and corp strong; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 408 6d. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 408 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 36 (238 6d.)
(248 188 188 6d.)
(258 6d

80s; India mess beef, 90s; extra India mess, 108s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 50s. AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK, March 30.—COTTON—Market dull at 10% G10%c; futures easy; April, 10. étc; May, 10.71@10.72c; June, 10.81@10.22c; July, 10.01@10.92c; August, 11.96 @11.97c; September, 10.76@10.78c; October, 10.60@10.62c; November, 10.52@10.54c; December, 10.53@

7.75: extra Ohio, 83.1668.73: St. Louia, 85.2667.75: Minnesota patent process, 80.768.75. Rye flour firm at St. Orga. 80. - 82.5062.90.

CON M. Wheat - Dull and ubchanged: receipts. 187. - 600 bu. Rye steady; Western, 73675c. Barley dull and unchanged. Mait dull and aominal. Corn unchanged: receipts. 77.000 bu. Oats, 31.000 bu; Western mixed and State. 34635c.

HAT - Unchanged.

Hors-Quiet and unchanged.

GROCKRISS-Coffice steady; Rio cargoes, 14617c; jobbing, 146184c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 746774c; prime. 75c; refined. demand fair and market fra. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Fatraolkum-Firmer: orde. 7c.

Tallow-Steady and unchanged.

Syintra of Turrenting-Steady; 30%981c.

CHERRY-Dull and unchanged.

METALS—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTINORE. March 30.—FLOUR—Active, firm, and advanced 25630c on medium and low grades; Western superfine. 54.0064.05; do extra. 54.7565.50; do family, 55.7566.75.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western unsettled; feverish; Pennsylvania red. 51.3561.355. No. 2 winter red Western, spot. 51.35; April, 51.3561.354; May. 51.30561.55. Corn—Western unsettled; feverish; Pennsylvania red. 51.3561.3561.354; May. 51.30561.55. Orn—Western unsettled; feverish; Grandell, 55.65. Soil 35.65. Soil 36.65. So

Series and St. Co.

Whitsky—sin fair demand, but at lower rates, at \$1.01.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
Linsard Oil—57c.
St. Louis, March 30.—Corrons—Unchanged.
PLOUE—Higher: fail super, \$4.1034.25; extra, \$4.50.
44.65; XX. \$5.0065.10.
GRAIN—Wheat higher for cash, but unsettled; No. 3 red, \$1.18 cash: \$1.20 April; \$1.1941.2145; closing at \$1.194. May; No. 40, \$1.1161.12 cash: No. 2 apring salable at \$1.11. Corn easier at 4064056; cash: 41562 41454; April; 425643456; May; Rye steady at 5756. Barley nominal.
Whisky—Higher at \$1.03.
Whisky—Higher at \$1.03.
Whisky—Higher at \$1.03.
Whisky—Higher at \$1.05.
Provisions—Pork higher at \$0.7599.95 cash: \$6.80.
Provisions—Pork higher at \$0.7599.95 cash: \$0.80.
Provisions—Pork higher at \$0.7599.95 cash: \$0.80.
Provisions—Pork higher at \$0.7599.95 cash: \$0.80.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 6.000 bris; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oata, 7.000 bu; rye, 3.000 bu.
MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Flour—Oulet but firm.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened 3c lower, and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.194; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.184; No. 2 do, \$1.13. March, \$1.114; May, \$1.13; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.004; No. 2, 25c. Rye steady; No. 1, 5896. Barley firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye steady; No. 1, 5896. Barley firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye steady; No. 1, 5896. Barley firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.304; April, \$1.304; April, \$1.305; amber Michigan, \$1.305; amber Michigan, \$1.305; amber Michigan, \$0.50.
TOLEDO, O., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.305; extra white Michigan, \$1.305; amber Michigan, \$0.50.
Shipments—Flour, 6, 100 bris; wheat, 26,000 bu.
TOLEDO, O., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.305; extra white Michigan, \$1.305; amber Michigan, \$9.50.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 6, 100 bris; wheat, 26,000 bu.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu.
Shippents—Flour, 60,00 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,0

1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. March 30.—COTTON—Quiet at 10%c.
FLOUS—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; red. \$1.17@1.20; amber and
wheat firm; red. \$1.17@1.20; amber and
obtas steady; white, 33c; mixed, 31c. Kye steady at hats steady; white, so the solution of the steady; white, so the solutions—Pork firmer at \$10.25. Lard firmer: choice leaf, steroe, \$7.7568.00; do kegs, \$8.5068.75. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 3%63%(c; clear rib, \$5.15 65.25; clear, 5%65%(c; Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%65%(c; clear, 5%65%). 15.25; clear. 5%05%c. houlders, 4%c: clear rib less pork, 7%09c. Whisky—Easy at \$1.01.

Whisky-Easy at \$1.01.

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

March 30.—The Price Current gives the following stocks on hand: Flour, 35,000 bris; cornmeal, 4,900 bris; pork, 2,100 bris; lard, 1,400 tex, 2,200 kegs; bacon, 300 casks; hams, 600 tex; dry sait meats equal to 400 casks; coffee, 2,600 bags.

Hay-Market dul.

ant and unhealthy necessity of constant bodily exertion, viz., setting the machine in motion by the foot. Since, for pecuniary reasons, the application of electricity, steam, and water power was impossible, the inventor of the new machine was restricted to gravitation or elasticity, and he, preferring the latter force, has contrived to make springs strong enough to keep an ordinary-sized machine in motion for hours. A system of cog-wheels is arranged underneath the surface of the table apour which the machine is fixed, and by a handle at the side the spring is wound up with the greatest facility. The velocity at which the machine works is entirely at the option of the person using it, and can be regulated ad libitum, and in the simplest manner.

VICTOR HUGO.

The Second Part of His History of a Crime. New York World.
The second part of Victor Hugo's "Histoire d'un Crime " is divided into three sections or books, - " The Massacre " and " The Victory," describing respectively the third and fourth days of the coup d'etat; and "The Downfall," which tells the story of Sedan. The completed work will be found disappointing by the great Frenchman's admirers, despite an occasional page of brilliant rhetoric or happy phrase, .

Nevertheless, it would be impossible for Victor Hugo to write 357 pages on the subject of the coup d'etat without saying something worthy reproduction. Saint-Arnaud is vigorously though brutally described on the very first

Saint-Arnaud was a General who had been a figurant at the Ambigu. He made his debut in comedy in the banileue: later he took to tragedy. Description: Tall, siender, angular, gray mustache, straight hair, downcast look. He called the "sovereign people" peuple souverain, "whereat Morny laughed and said. "He pronounces the word no better than he comprehends the thing." The Elvsee which prided itself on its elegance, only half-accepted Saint-Arnaud. His ferocity atoned for his vulgarity. Saint-Arnaud was brave, violent, and timid. I saw him one day in the tribune. sa'low, stammering, and bold. He had a long bony face and a sinister jaw. His stage name was Florival. Hie was a loafer turned pirate. He died Marshai of France.

and a sinister jaw. His stage name was Florival. He was a loarst turned pirate. He died Marshai of France.

That night Dec. (3-4) at the Elysee Saint-Arnaud drew up a proclamation,—by the way, Hugo might have added in a foot-note that Jules Claretie told the story of this proclamation some time ago, after seeing the manuscript, the last sentence of which read, "Whosoever is found constructing a barricade, posting a notice of the ex-Representatives, or reading one, shall be"— Here Saint-Arnaud, Minister of War, hesitated. Morny shrugged his shoulders, took the pen from him, and filled in the blank with one word—"shot." Louis Napoleon had not slept; on his pale face there was a sort of awful serenity. He had even laughed when Morny told him of how a coachman conveying a prisoner to Mazas had one of his lamps smashed and lamented loudly his loss. "Who's going to pay me for that lamp?" One of the detectives in charge of the prisoner answered, "Don't worry about fit. Speak to the chief. In cases like this whenever there is anything broken the Government pays." "Quite right, quite right," laughed Napoleon when this was told to him.

There follows a chapter on "The Farhiliars" as full of spite and slander as Victoire's letters about Freron:

M. Merimes was ville by nature. We must not

There follows a chapter on "The Familiars" as full of spite and slander as Victoire's letters about Freron:

M. Merimee was vile by nature. We must not blame him. As for M. de Morny, that is quite another thing. He was a better man. There was something of the highwayman in him. M. de Morny had courage. Brigandage oblige. M. Merimee has incorrectly given out that he was one of the confidants of the coup detat, not that it was anything to boast about. The truth is that notifing was confident to M. Merimee, Louis Bonsparte had no useless confidences. Morny and Merimee were both intimate at the Elysee, but differently. We can betieve Morny, but not Merimee in the little ones. The Elysee wanted a literary ornament. A dash of the Academy does not ill become a robbers' cave. M. Merimee was in the market. It was in his destiny to write himself the Einpress' jester. She presented him to Louis Bonsparte, who liked him, and completed his court with this cringing writer of talent. Besides the faithful, who were for service, and the courtiers, who were for show, there were auxiliarles. Sometimes these were women—"the dying squadron;" sometimes meu—Saint-Arnaud. Espinasse, Saint-Georges, Múppas; sometimes neither men nor women—the Marquis de Caux.

The author of the "Causeries du Lundi" escapes no more than the writer of the "Lettres a une Inconnue." "There, too, was Sainte-Beuve, a distinguished and inferior man, having that envy which is pardonable in ugliness." "There, too, was Mocquart, an ancient Adonis of the Dutch court. Mocquart had romances in his souvenirs. By age, and verhaps otherwise, he might have been Louis Bonsparte's father. He was a lawyer. He had had brains about 1829." "There, too, was Billault, having some resemblance to an orator, wandering with facility and making mistakes authoritatively. Reputed

White College is it is not become a control of the control of the college is a control of the college is a control of the college is a college in the college in the college is a college in the college in the college is a college in the college in the college in the college is a college in the college in the college in the college in the college is a college in the colle

Pulman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Biuffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:39 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars weat of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

——Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only.

PITTISBURO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West side.
Depot Corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West side.
Deport.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lou-laville. Columbus & East Day Express.
Day Express.

Night Express.

\$ 8:40 a. m. \$ 8:10 p. m.
Night Express.

\$ 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:30 a. m.

whispered Viciliard to him. In effect this carnage made Bonaparte Emperor. He was already Majesty. They drank and smoked like the soldiers on the boulevard. After having butchered all day folk drink all night. Wine flowed upon blood. At the Elysee they wondered at the result, admired it, went into excussion which were they wondered at the result, admired it, went into excussion which is better than running away by Dieppe or being captured in a footman's livery blacking the boots of Mine. De Saint-Fargean, like poor Polignating of Mine. De Saint-Fargean, like poor Polignating captured in a footman's livery blacking the boots of Mine. De Saint-Fargean, like poor Polignating couldn't have run a coup d'elat. "True enough; they were not strong," answered Morny, and he added, "And yet they were elever men, Louis Philippe, Guizot, Thiers"—Louis Bonaparte, taking his cigarette from his lips, interrupted him. "If you call them men," he said, "I prefer being a beast."

"A wild beast," says History.

The work was done, and thoroughly done, From this part of hugo's book we shall only make one more extract:

The wretch's success was complete. The 2d of December had been lost; the 4th of December saved it. It was something like Erostratua saving Judas Iscariot. Paris understood all that had not been said in the way of horror; that above the oppressor was the butcher. The man was puny; granted, has he was frightful. Paris consented to this terror, gave up all booes of having the last word, lay down, was as one dead. This crime was like no other. Whoever, oe he an Eschylus or a Tacitua, lifts the covering even centuries hence will nose the stench. Paris resigned, Paris abdicated, Paris gave up; the novelty of the treatment assured its efficacity; Paris well nigh ceased to be Paris. Next day one could hear in the darkness the chaftering of the teeth of the terrified Titan.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

111 & 118 Lake St., Chic. Be careful to buy only the G RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF BEFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

3:40 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 3:40 a. m. 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.

Trains. Leave. Arrive.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 10:30 a. m. 3:15 p.m.
Oubuque & Sloux City Express 10:30 a. m. 3:15 p.m.
Oubuque & Sloux City Express 10:30 a. m. 3:15 p.m.
Ouwner's Grove Passenger. 11:30 a. m. 3:40 p.m.
Aurora Passenger. 3:15 p.m. 10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger. 4:15 p.m. 10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger. 4:15 p.m. 10:40 a. m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee Express.

Misconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through
Day Express.

Wisconsin Lowa, and Minnesota Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

All trains run via Milwaukee.

Tickets for St. Panl
and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie
du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons.

du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

TLLINOIS CENTRAI R. ILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

St. Louis Express. 8:30a m. 6:15p m.
St. Louis Fast Line. 1000qp. m. 8:30a m.
Calro & New Orleans Ex. 8:30a m. 6:15p. m.
Calro & New Orleans Ex. 8:30a m. 6:15p. m.
Springfield Express. 8:30a m. 6:15p. m.
Springfield Express. 8:30a m. 6:15p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keckuk 10:00p. m. 6:15p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keckuk 10:00p. m. 6:00a m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. 9:30p. m. 8:35a m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. 9:30p. m. 8:35a m.
Gliman Passenger. 4:30p. m. 9:25a m.
d On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., Southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Moraing Express. Signature 1 9:40 p. m. 1 9:40 p. m.

| Leave. Arrive. | Arrive. | Morning Mail—Old Line. | 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Atlantic Express, daily. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. Night Express | 110:20 p. m. \$ 8:40 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & 9:30 s. m. 9:00 p. m.

Night Express. ... | 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 s. m. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Baren and Sherman sta. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leare. Arrive.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot.

Corner-Clinton and Carroli-sts.

St. Louis & Nashville Express 7:10 a.m. *11:00 p. m.

Kashville and Fiorida Express \$ 8:25 p.m. \$ 7:15 a.m.

THE E

The Existen

Fevered, Bruis Pinked Mea York .

Shipment of Beef to and St. Louis Befrige

WASHINGTON, D. C., timony in the investiganever been fully reporte nore complete stat than has yet appeared:

Mr. Depew, attorney
tral Railroad Company,
the railroads. Depew e witness T. C. Eastman, cattle, and one of the bination of Western l was called for the purp meat arrives at Eastern entirely fit for human BASTMAN'S was substantially as follargest stock-dealers in Western beef must arrivendition, he said; out shipped to Europe. He to 90,000 head annual method of shipment. shipped 50,000 head.

cars for the transporta He doubts whether eatt ter than to ship them in keep if it arrived in a was the only thing that live stock, and had turn the producers. There is of beef cattle in this have been \$2 per hundr the new outlet furnishe shipment of beef to Eu By Mr. Asken—How meat is fevered? Mr. Eastman—When sell it at home. There three head out of a hu There is nothing in the

send those cattle which ington market, or wha for them. If there is out the meat for tallow ONLY SPOTE We send it to the marke [Mr. Eastman's concomtorting one to the the Washington marke New York. How are meat which they buy be a part of these two hundred which is "Bruised" or "feveris of the charges made others, against the sin this respect to be a fevered, and unhealthy from the Stock-Lards—Cont. Taisuuse.]

By Mr. Aiken—Could

to stop at Buffalo, which instruct. Forty-hour cat to New York are imposed Mr. Depew, resuming arguments made befus comprehended the general railroad of charge of the existence was not before the Corfe

NO SUCH THING AS A Railroads are not tyrau the contrary are humbu property by a very feel are the creatures of Granger laws had she califorate pay dividends, there was \$00,000 of railroads pay dividends, there was \$00,000 of railroad-bonds. There money in any other ent mas been invested as the Mr. Depew claimed that he Committee had be of humanity; and, secon the she was a stagle shipper of cattle be protected. Mr. De sault upon Mr. Rusling, Eveners' Ring. Depew not represent any shipper of cattle be protected. Mr. De sault upon Mr. Rusling, Eveners' Ring. Depew not represent any shipper had be had been a hay and New York Central THE EVENESS.

Nevertheless, Mr. De of the existence of the existence of the petition between the petition between the rof stock. Shippers had the tree result was, that capital greatly disturbe they could go to the from the regular rate, of took was carried for ear from the West to pers on all the other assid that they could There was growing up which was diriving all business. On account ganization was made, were selected for this companies said to the pour a commission ou amounting to about \$1 business. You, on yo we will have one rat East for ail shippers, will give no advantage do not give to another, to it that all the railro the business. Tôu CAN EVENand this commission is
abling you to do this b
bractical result! Thes
they could make a lare
they do not always do
any one railroad was
of stock, then they we
a like amount to be sh
and they often were o
of \$2 per head! Of I
originally into the bus
the ground that they
the three who remain.
The producer is the gr
If there is a poor mari
s good one in Chicago
in the Western yards
New York. But thes
stock to put on the o
treight. This creates
so even-up the busine

roads.

By Mr. Deering—Da money? What is it to Mr. Deeres—There is amount of stock carr to be equalized. It than another, the enough to send by all amount equal. They market. They must not added to the freth the Eveners this greathe freight the same roer pays. This is to rates. One day dast, \$5,000. These Evener equality in carrying, agree to ahip by one be obliged to make.

ctract:

Cccs was complete. The 2d of
ten lost; the 4th of December
as something like Erostratus
cariot. Paris understood all
been said in the way
above tha oppressor was
man was puny; granted, but
Paris consented to this terror,
of having the last word, lay
a dead. This crime was like no
be he an Eschylus or a Tacitus,
even centuries hence will nose
resigned. Paris abdicated, Paris
ity of the treatment assured its
all nigh ceased to be Paris. Next
r in the darkness the chattering
terrified Titan.

FAIRBANKS" SCALES

AD TIME TABLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS REPERENCE MARKS. - S.

Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
express. 7:25 a. m. 3:15 p. m.
express. 7:25 a. m. 3:40 p. m.
express. 7:25 a. m. 3:40 p. m.
express. 7:25 p. m. 7:25 a. m.
express. 7:25 p. m. 7:25 a. m.
express. 7:25 p. m. 6:25 a. m.
express. 7:25 p. m. 7:25 a. m.
express. 7:25 p. m. 7:25 a. m.
express. 7:25 p. m. 7:25 p. m.
express. 7:25 p. m.
express. 7:25 a. m.
express. 9:25 a. m.
express.

& ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO & DENVER SHORT LINES. Side, near Madison st. bridge, and Ticket Office, 122 Randolph st. | Leave. | Arrive. AUREB & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. ota Green a Grough a Grough 10:10a. m. 4:00a. m. * 7:55a. m. * 7:55p. m. ad Minne . 8:00p. m. *10:45a. m. Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul mod either via Madison and Prairie dertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. | Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. Arrive.

7:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. nodation. 2:45 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:44 a. m.

WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, . Leave. | Arrive. LTIMORE & OHIO.

Exposition Building, foot of Monmocs: ss Clark-st., Palmer House,
d Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m

MOTHNAT(& ST. LOUIS R. R. Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Inton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Depart. Arrive. WEAKEE LINE

LAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD buren and Sherman etc. Ticket lark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. Aich Ex *10:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:000 m. * 9:35 a. m. * 10:00 p. m. * 6:30 a. m. ERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. Inville Route.

rk-st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot, inton and Carroll-sta.

Leave. Arrive.

Express • 7:10 a. m. •11:00 p. in. Express | 6:25 p.m. | 7:15 a. m

BLLANBOUS.

to it that all the railroads get their fair share of the business.

YOU CAN EVEN-UP THE BUSINESS, and this commission is for the purpose of enabling you to do this business." What was the practical result? These twelve men thought they could make a large amount of money. But they do not always do this. If they found that any one railroad was shipping a large amount of stock, then they were compelled to purchase a like amount to be shipped by the other roads, and they often were obliged to do this at a loss of \$2 per head. Of the twelve men who went originally into the business, nine went out on the ground that they were losing money, and the three who remain would rather be relieved. The producer is the gainer by this arrangement. If there is a poor market in New York City, and a good one in Chleago, his stock might remain in the Western vards until the price came up in New York. But these Eveners have to buy slock to put on the other roads to even-up the freight. This creates a market. The Eveners even-up the business as to make it as fair as possible both to the shippers and to the rail-roads.

By Mr. Deering—Do the railroads divide any possible both to the shippers and to the railreads.

By Mr. Deering—Do the railroads divide any
money? What is it that is evened up?

Mr. Deres—There is no money divided. The
amount of stock carried by the roads is simply
to be equalized. If more is sont by one road
than another, the Eveners must purchase
chough to send by all the others to make the
amount equal. They cannot wait a week for a
market. They must buy to-day. The \$15 is
not added to the freight. Each railroad pays
the Eveners this gross sum. They pay upon
the freight the same rate that every other shipper pays. This is to prevent speculation in
rates. One day anst week the Eveners lost
\$5,000. These Eveners must guarantee absolute
equality in carrying. If all the shippers should
agree to ship by one road, the Eveners would
be obliged to make it up to the other roads.
These Eveners stand upon the same footing as

THE EVENERS.

Additional Testimony on Both Sides

The Existence of the Ring

Admitted.

Pinked Meat for the New

York Market.

and St. Louis Stock-Yards---

Refrigerator Cars.

than has yet appeared:

Mr. Depew, attorney of the New York Central Rallroad Company, conducted the case for the rallroads. Depew called to the stand as a

was called for the purpose of showing that the

neat arrives at Eastern markets in a condition

shipped to Europe. He now ships from 80,000 to 90,000 head annually, and originated this method of shipment. During last season he shipped 50,000 head. On the subject of palace-

cars for the transportation of stock, Eastman

He doubts whether cattle could be shipped better than to ship them in bulk. Meat would not

was the only thing that had kept up the price of live stock, and had furnished the only relief to

the producers. There is a great overproduction

of beef cattle in this country. Stock would have been 32 per hundred lower to-day but for

the new outlet furnished American cattle by the

sell it at home. There are sometimes two or three head out of a hundred that are bruised.

There is nothing in the story of cruelty. We send those cattle which are fevered to the Wash-

BASTMAN'S TESTIMONY

other shippers, except that they must ship today, while other shippers might wait.

STOCK-TARD PROFITS.

Mr. Depew, referring to the charges that erroneous profits were made at the different
Stock-Yards, then said: The New York Central
Stock-Yards, during the last year, notwithstanaing the charge of Mr. Rusling, only made
a net profit of \$90,000, which was less than 3
per cent on the investment. The Chicago
Stock-Yards are owned mostly in Bosten, and
these Eveners do not own a share in them. The
establishment of these yards has made Chicago
the great market of the Northwest for cattle.
All buyers go there and compete for
the purchase of stock, and the shippers
have the benefit of competition in buying.
The St. Louis Stock-Yards cost \$1,700,000.
They never have carned one cent. The stock
sold last year at 25 cents on the dollar. If these
Stock-Yards were monopolies, the City of Indianapolis would hardly have bonded itself for
\$500,000 in order to establish yards there. This
snewers Mr. Rusling. His Evener seare
amounts to nothing. His Stock-Yard monopoly
is a necessity of business, and is of great advantage to any city, as it creates a stockmarket.

In conclusion. Mr. Depew said that no pro-Fevered, Bruised, Spotted and Shipment of Beef to Europe-The Chicago From Our Own Correspondent. mony in the investigation of the Eveners has ever been fully reported. The following is a core complete statement of the last meeting market.
In conclusion, Mr. Depew said that no pro-

Vice-President of the Eric Raitroad, then spoke upon the same general question. He indorsed all Mr. Depew had said. As to the story of the Eveners, he said that the charge that \$15 per car was paid was the only thing that was true. He said that, of the amount of cattle received, in New York City last year by the Eric Road, only 17 per cent belonged to the Eveners. Nobody will take the place of the nine Eveners who have left that combination. Mr. Blanchard was quite severe upon Mr. Rusling, and claimed that he was an interested party. He charged that he was the agent of McHonry in the suit against the Eric Road. Blanchard denied that there was any Ring on the Eric Road, and asserted that all persons could send freight over that road at one price.

MR. RUSLING stile, and one of the men who act with com-mation of Western Eveners. Mr. Eastman was substantially as follows: He is one of the largest stock-dealers in the United states. He is largely engaged in shipping cattle to Europe. Western beef must arrive in New York in good

serted that all persons could send freight over that road at one price.

MR. RUSLING

concluded the argument. His statement has already been substantially printed. He insisted that the railroad Eveners had admitted the charge of the existence of the Evenership. He insisted that there was also some sort of a combination relative to the carrying of slaughtered meat East, and that special high rates were charged for refrigerator-cars, in the interest of the Eveners, in order that they might have a better market for their live-stock in the East. The true reason for the high rates on the refrigerator-cars, he said, was because it was an advantage to the Eveners and to the railroads. If the rates on the refrigerator-cars were reduced, small producers could sell slaughtered beef.

In conclusion, Mr. Rusling submitted the proposition that, in order to ascertain the facts

In conclusion, Mr. Rusling submitted the proposition that, in order to ascertain the facts charged by him as to the existence of the Eveners' Ring, and of the other alleged abuses, if the Committee would optain from the House the necessary power, Rusling would pay all the expenses incurred in the investigation, in the expenses incurred in the investigation, in the event that the facts should not prove to be as he had charged.

MR. BLANCHARD, of the Eric Road, replied that the reason why high rates were charged for refrigerator-cars was because they were a patent monepoly; a high royalty had to be paid for the use of them; they were very heavy; the railroad had to further than the reason that the reason had not for-By Mr. Asken—How can you tell when the neat is fevered?

Mr. Eastman—Whenever it is bruised, we

CURRENT OPINION.

If President Hayes deserves not the applause of his countrymen, there never lived a man who did. -Richmond (Va.) Dispatch (Dem.).

send those cattle which are fevered to the Washington market, or wherever there is a market for them. If there is any corruption, we kry out the meat for tallow. But, if the meat is could be send it to the market, and there it is sold.

Ye send it to the market, and there it is sold.

Ye send it to the market, and there it is sold.

Ye send it to the market and other markets in the Washington market and other markets in New York. How are they to tell whether the meat which they buy at the stores happens to be a part of these two or three head out of a hundred which is "spotted" or "pinked," bruised, or the charges made by Bergh, Rusling, and others, arainst the shippers of cattle, seems in this respect to be confirmed. Bruised, and fevered, and unhealthy meat is sometimes sold from the Stock Yards to the Eastern markets.

—Con. Tribunk.] Should Tilden be convicted of defrauding the Government, Charles Francis Adams would find himself confronted with another great fraud. —New York Commercial (Rep.). The paper which is the loudest in its Trom the Stock-Tards to the Essential and the Color Tribune.]

By Mr. Aiken—Could cattle-trains be sent at the same speed as passenger-trains? Why could not eattle-trains go to New York City in forty hours from the West? You have testified that this could be done without injury to the raises of Howe's speech is Mr. Dana's New York Sun. We don't know whether that is rougher on Howe or Dans. -Boston Herald (Ind.).

A prophet is sometimes without honor in his own countay. For instance, Augusta, Jim Blaine's own town, has gone Democratic for the first time in ten years. — Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.). Is there no lover of his country who will

that this could be done without injury to the catile.

Mr. Eastman—Passenger-trains must have the right of way. What you suggest could not so be possible to the could not so be possible to the could not do, because an increase of speed increases the cost of transportation enormously, and hence the shippers would be obliged to incur great expense.

Mr. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Eric Railroad, being called, testified that freight-trains could not be run as fagt as passenger-trains. Besides, the cattle business is now so arranged that it it increasing for the cattle-trains to stop at Buffalo, which is a great distributing market. Forty-hour cattle-trains from Chicaro to New York are impossible.

Mr. Depew, resuming, complained that the arguments made before the Committee had comprehended the general railroad problem, and had not been confined to the subject of the alleged cruelty to animals. He protested that the general railroad question, involving the charge of the existence of the Eveners' Ring, was not before the Committee. He said there is rise up and make himself famous by eliminating the Hon. Blanton Duncan and the Hon. Montgomery Blair from our politics?—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dom.). There is nothing between the country and peace now but the Toledo Postmastership and the New Orleans Collectership, and there should be some vigorous effort made to deliver us from these two National worries.—Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

It's all very well, Mr. Howe; but Hayes will stick till 1881; Harlan is firmly anchored in the seat on the Supreme Bench you coveted; and you will be compelled to scratch like blazes for re-election to the Senate next winter. — Memphis Ava-lanche (Ind.).

If the speech has the effect of bringing the President to a lively sense of the necessity of winning the favorable judgment of the present father than the future, and at the same time helps to retire Mr. Howe to the sandes of private life, the double event will be halled with general satisfaction.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

So far as the general bitterness of Howe's attack on the Administration goes, that may be left to neutralize his rhetoric, for we cannot say argu-

the general railroad question, involving the charge of the existence of the Eveners' Ring, was not before the Committee. He said there is no such that the committee is no such that the committee is no such that the committee is no such loss of the contrary are humbug. Railroads hold their property by a very feeble tenure, because they are the creatures of State legislation. The Grancer laws had showed this. Scarcely any railroads pay dividends. During the last year there was \$60,000,000 of interest defalcated on railroad-bonds. There has been no such loss of money in any other enterprise in which money has been invested as there has in railroad-bonds. Mr. Depew claimed that the argument before the Committee had been in the interest, first, of humanity; and, second, palace-car interests. There had been, he said, no great evil proved. The farmers and producers had the right to speak for themselves, but no petitions had been presented in Congress asking for relief. Not a single shipper of cattle had asked that his rights be protected. Mr. Depew said that Rusling did not represent any shipper or producer of cattle; that he had been a hay-speculator on the Erie and New York Central Railroads.

THE EVENERS' RING ADMITTED.

Nevertheless, Mr. Depew admitted the charge of the existence of the Eveners' Ring. He said the Evener business amounts to just this: Under the old system, there was an immense competition between the railroads for the shipment of stock. Shippers had a great deal of trouble. The result was, that those who had the most capital greaty disturbed the business, because they could go to the railroads and get a rebate from the regular rate, of from \$10 to \$500 a car. At one time, on one of the trunk-lines, live stock was carried for an entire year at \$1 per car from the West to the seaboard. The shippers on all the other lines knew nothing about this. The railroad companies sind to these Eveners, "We will pay, pou a commission out of our general fund, amounting to about \$15 per car, on the whole business. So far not a single Republican paper in Wisconsin has had a word of approval for Howe's wisconsin has had a word of approval for Howe's speech. In the language of the Janesville Gazatts; "There has not been a speech made in Congress for many years which is so universally condemned as that of T. O. Howe's. The unanimity of the press throughout the country in denouncing it as ill-timedeand uncalled for is remarkable."—Miveauke Sentinel (Rep.).

The Globe-Democrat states that "President Hayes assured a prominent Wisconsin Republican, during the Christmas holidays, that 'There of your State, and that is Hamlin, of Maine. "Since Mr. Howe's recent speech in the Senate, the impression has become pretty general that the President made one exception too many.—Leaven-ubrth (Kas.) Times (Rep.).

Senator Blaine's sneers at Secretary Schurz's nationality met with no response what-ever in any respectable quarter. If Mr. Blaine should happen to come before another Republican Convention as a candidate, he would not be likely to reject the vote of any delegate because he was born in, "a little German State." Possibly, also, he would not be likely to receive such votes.—In-dianapolis Journal (Rep.).

As for Mr. Schurz, who seems to have been As for Mr. Schurz, who seems to have been selected as the scapegoat npon which to wreak all the vengeance of the anti-Hayes leaders, we have only to remind them that, whatever his past acts may or may not have been, he has unquestionably filled his present office ably and satisfactorily to the public, and it will require something more than sneers or criticisms upon his previous political course to make the people forget this fact.—New Haven Journal and Courier (Rep.).

It has been a long time since a political speech in Congress has met with such general con-

It has been a long time since a political speech in Congress has met with such general condemnation [as that of Senator Howe's]. It is conceded even by the Senator's friends to have been uncalled for, and calculated only, so far as it has any influence, to weaken and distract the party in the interests of which it professes to have been made. The true friends of the Republican party and of the country are those who address themselves to the proper settlement of living issues, leaving those that are dead to the verdict of the historians.—Mitwaukes Wisconsin (Rep.). If there have been any Massachusetts Re-

If there have been any Massachusetts Republicans hitherto who have had a lingering faith in the political principle of Benjamin F. Butler, they must, surely, be undeceived by his action in the Dean-Field case. No clearer case of right was ever submitted to the House Committee on Elections than that presented by Mr. Field. And yet Mr. Butler took just this occasion to betray his party and to give a lift to that kind of Democracy which he professedly wont to Congress to subdue. beyond the shifty of any of the rest of our delegation!—Boston Journal (Rep.).

tion!—Boston Journal (Rep.).

It [the unseating of Field] is one of a class of incidents which will damage them (the Democrats] in the estimation of men who believe in fair play everywhere. Here, for two of three years past, a considerable number of Republicans have been looking to the Democratic party as a possible way of escape from some things they disliked in their own. But the attractions drawing them in that direction are fast losing their hold, and the reaction is at the same time allenating not a few Democratis who seorn these devices for keeping up the fiction of power.—Beston Advertiser (Rep.).

The difference between gold and legal-The difference between gold and legal-tender is so slight at present that he project of resumption in the minner proposed seems perfectly feasible, and the country will be glad to see it carried out. There is nothing in it calculated to alarm or injure any interest. There are those who will sneer at the folly of undertaking to resume with only \$130,000,000 in cein, while there are \$300,000,000 in Treasury notes and \$200,000,000 in National-Bank notes ontainding. But we must not loss sight of the fact that the clamor for specie simply is an expression of the general desire for money that does not fluctuate greatly in value. As soon as it is known that paper and gold have equal MARINE NEWS

goid will disappear. The values being equal, any sensible person would as lief have \$100 in green-backs as the same amount in gold. It may now be regarded as certain that the attempts to greeal the Resumption act will die an easy death. The country can bear a rost in this matter with great fortitude.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.). To-Day for Buffalo.

Senator Howe has a tender recollection of Senator Howe has a tender recollection of the attack upon Sumner by Brooks, but he forgets to felicitate himself that he was one of the Senators who committed the remarkable outrage of crowding Sumner from his position as Capirman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The attack upon Sumner by Brooks was a desperate personal assault. The attack upon Sumner by his fellow-Senators was a studied insolence, because Sumner would not lend himself to the Babcock-San Domingo job, and there was more malice in it than in the Brooks case.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.)

Mr. Howe announced that his speech Mr. Howe announced that his speech would be an excuse for his failure to support the President. It is no such excuse; it needs itself to be excused. Illogical, groveling, quernlous, it repels every judicious, patriotic reader. Republicans will resent the attempt to foist this quarrel upon them. Unity can come only by trampling under foot this quarrelsome spirit. Unity, with Carsul avoidance of the rocks on which the party spit in 1874, will lead it back to power. Such speeches in the Senate are warnings of the leader-ship we cannot afford to follow. They are storm-signals reling of danger to be svoided. The path in which such Senators lead is that of utier ruin.—Utica Herald (Rev.).

New Hampshire is going to have a good deal of politics in 1878. The March election it has just held doesn't give the officials-elect the usual

deal of politics in 1878. The March election it has just held doesn't give the official-elect the usual year's incumbency from the following June, but they must give way next winter to the men, chosen in November at the first of the blennial elections, which are hereafter to be the rele. The politicians are already taiking ap candidates. The Democrats will doubtless renominate Frank A. McKean, of Nashna, for Govessor, but the Republicans are likely to take a new man, as Gov. Prescott will then have had two terms. The present Congressmen—Frank Jones, Democrat, in the First District, and James F. Briggs and Henry W. Blair, Republicans, in the Second and Third—will probably be renominated.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The [Southern] claims, it must beborne in mind, are made upon Congress in spite of the evident impolicy of bringing them forward at this time. If the South, with every incentive to defer the prosecution of its raid, is now willing to run the risk of defeat in all the Northern States, and does not hesitate to ask for \$150,000,000, what may it be expected to do when it has complete control and no longer labors under the necessity of concealing its purposes? It has got hold of a better taing than recellion, for it reverses the method which his heretofore obtained, and complete the conquered to pay tribute to the conquered. If it can get control of the law-making power it will gain its ends. In another year it will have a majority of the Senate. That is inevitable. If it can only retain control of the House, its purposes are as good as secured. The only hope of the North is in electing a House committed against these schemes of Southern spolistion. That is the real issue in the campaign this fall.—Portland (Me.) Press (Rep.). ime. If the South, with every incentive to defer

Legislative Appropriations.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 20.—The record of he last Legislature is now closed, and the people will inquire, What has it done? .

From a financial point of view, it has done well. It started out with the avowed intent to retrench and cut off expenses wherever possible. The Senate fixed its appropriations for State institutions at \$325,292.94. The House fixed its amount at \$392,421.25. This included the endowment fund to the State University, which the Senate estimate did not. The total amount finally appropriated was \$377,609.69. The total amount of appropriations made for all purposes was as follows:

Iowa Central Weather-Station
Inanguration expenses.
Endowment of State University.
Fordsh-culture
Expenses of threatened riots in 1877.
Insane Hospital, Independence.
State Agricultural College
Girls Reform-School.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum
Penifentiary improvements.
New Capitol.
Boys' Reform-School
Anamosa Penitentiary tiou
Orphans Home, Davenport
State Militia supplies
Chaplains of Legislature

Total

Mr. Gladstone's Photograph.

Mr. Gladstone's Photograph.

London Times.

A curious case was heard on Wednesday at the Bolton County Count, in which Mr. Currey, a photographer of Bolton, was sued by Mr. Chambers, a law stationer, for the sum of cight guineas, for assisting in ubotographing Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., in his dress as a woodman at Hawarden. Both plaintiff and defendant belong to the Bolton Liberal Association, the members of which made a trip to riawarden Castle last August, on which occasion they had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Gladstone and his son, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P., tree felling in the park. On their return to Bolton the plaintiff suggested that the defendant should take a photograph of Mr. Gladstone in his dress as a woodman, with axin hand. Mr. Gladstone's consent was obtained, and the defendant succeeded in taking about half a dozen negatives. A ccording to the statement of the plaintiff, the defendant promised to reward him handsomely if it turned out as proditable speculation. That it turned out so may be inferred from the fact that the London Stereoscopic Company offered defendant £1,000 for the negatives. He declined this offer, and nitimately concluded an arrangement with Mr. Chiznall, of the firm of Kirkman & Co., London, for the sale of a balf share for the sum of £200, reserving certain rights. The Court beled that there had been no contract on the part of the defendant, though there might have been the promise of a present, and a verdict was accordingly given for the defendant with cests.

values in law and in business, the anxiety to get gold will disappear. The values being equal, any The First Grain Vessels Leave

An Interesting Grist of Nautical Items from Various Sources. CANADIAN ITEMS.

Fort Stanley vessels are fitting out, and will begin on coal from Cleveland, for which several charters have been made. The Resene, a new tog built at Collingwood by Mr. A. Morral for Mr. Alex Clarke, was launched last Wednesday. The Rescue is 56 feet long, 14% feet beam, and 6% feet hold. The steamer, Holland is waiting at Collingwood. arbor, as well as the Frances Smith, City of Owen Sound, and City of Winnipeg, composing the Col-ingwood and Lake Superior Line. The Frances Smith is advertised to leave for Duluth on Friday, 5th of April. In Toronto harbor there is nothing 5th of April. In Toronto harbor there is nothing doing beyond the getting ready of equipment. There is no mention yet of any engagement; no sailors, no rates, no anything. The Northwest Transportation Company's bont, the Quebec, will sail from Sarnia, on the 5th of April for Lake Superior ports and Duluth. This passage dopends on the opening of Sault Ste, while he for the passage on the lat of April. The stmr Shannon leit Picton on her regular trips Monday morning and arrived at Napanes at noon. The stmr Arménia left Picton at 5 p. m. Monday to resume her trips between Picton and Kingston. This is the carliest opening of navigation on the Bay of Quinte on record.

It is said that the star Geneva will run on the route between Belleville and Picton this season.

ANCIENT LAKE WAR-VESSELS. Capt. Joshua Main, of Chaumont, writes to correct a statement published in the Oswego Times of the 23d inst.; in regard to the schr Adjutant Clutz, wherein it is stated that said schooner was sank at Clayton, then the mouth of French Creek, 106 years ago. Capt. Mam says that the Clutz was built in 1811, on the bank of the Oswego River, some miles above the city. It was the first warressel on Lake Ontario; was in commission during the war of 1819-'14; dismantled and sunk with other war-vessels at Sackets Harbor in 1828. Jess Smith and Capt. Robert Hugunin bought he Smith and Capt. Robert Hugurin bought her from the Government and fitted her up for a timber vessel, in which business she remained until 1837, when she was condemned and her bones now lie above the Village of Clayton. The Clutz was a full-sized brig, and was named Oncida, retaining that pause until purchased by the above-named parties. The war-clipper Sylph was purchased by Jose Smith about the same time he purchased the Clutz and fitted up for carrying timber also. She was of 400 cons burden, built for a fast sailer, condemned in 1837, and her hulk now lies near Claytop.

THE NEW DETROIT STEAMER. The City of Detroit, the new composite steame to run on the Detroit & Cleveland Line, will be out about the 1st of April, and will be officered a follows: Captain, William McKay; First Engineer. James Crockett; Second Engineer, Robert Stage

OSWEGO CLIPPINGS.

The Palladium says: The little schr Union, Capt Jenkins, of Sandy Creek, arrived yesterday, being the first sail rival of the season. Capt. Dan Hourigan left for Chicago last even ing. He will command the Sage this season.

The tug Morey, undergoing repairs at Miller' rard, will be ready for duty in about two weeks. She has had almost a complete rebuild. Capt. Patrick Hughes, who saited the West Side ast season, left for Chicago to-day, where he exhast season. left for Chicago and the East cove, is being The schr Cortez, lying in the East cove, is being relieved of her wheat cargo which she held in store during the winter.

SCHOONERS CONVERTED INTO BARGES.
The schr Kate Hinman has had all her ligh spars taken down, and she has been converted into a barge. She was taken in tow last evening by the steam barge Mary Groh, and departed for

Manistee, where both vessels will receive cargoes of lumber and return to this port.

Mr. Snyder, the owner of the Mary Groh. is soon going to have his schooner, the Ralph Campbell,—now sunk in Ogden's Canal,—raised and cut down to a barge, which will be used as a consort to the Mary Groh.

The steam barge Porter Chamberlain is coming out with a new coat of green paint....Capt. Langell's new barge is progressing finely, and begins to show what she will be when completed ... The to snow what saw will be when completed. The buoys off this port were placed in position Thesday afternoon by the Government stmr Dahlia... The Childs is laid up. She is to have a thorough overhauling to fit her for a pleasure boat ... Soundings taken throughout the entire length of the St. Clair Flat Canal show a depth of sixteen feet. AGROUND AND OFF.

The schr C. G. Breed was hard aground in the take-bash, east of the Government pier. Saturday, and the combined efforts of two tugs failed to get her off after an hour's pulling. But she was released yesterday, and will be towed down to South Carcago this morning, where, if she does not get fast sgain, she will unload her cargo of iron ore. Capt. Rogers and his crew are well, and feel none the worse for having had the sublime privilege of reading their obituaries. OPENING OF THE ST. JOE ROUTE.

The Goodrich stmr Corona, clear and bright as a new pin, left her dock Saturday night at 11 o'clock for St. Jeseph. on the first trip of the season. She had a fall freight and a few passengers. It has been customary hitherto on the opening of navigation for her to make tri-weekly trips, but it has been decided to run her daily between this port and St. Joseph. A dispatch announced her arrival yesterday morning, and stated that she was greeted with a hearty welcome by the people of St. Joseph. AN IGNOBLE TUMBLE.

The Detroit Post and Tribune says the Government stmr Ida has recently been purchased for \$4,000 by Peter Smith, of Bay City, and named after that gentleman. The Ida was seized by the Government during the Rebellion as a blockade runner, and has now failen from her high estate to become an ignoble tower of logs for plain Peter Smith.

MORE TUGS IN COMMISSION. The Union Towing Association will place the tugs Babcock and Shields in commission to-day, making, with the Ward, Monitor, Johnson, and A. Miller, six in all on duty. The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company will put the tug Ferry in service to-day, making four altogether in commission, the others being Satisfaction, Van Schaick, and Black Ball.

ON THEIR FIRST TRIPS. The schr Clara, for Manistee; schr Minerva, for Muskegon; steam-barge Mary Groh and consort, Kate Hinchman, for Manistee; steam-barge Leland and consort, Empire State; and the schr Mar-iner, left port yesterday on their first trip of the season. They will bring lumber back. THE FIRST FOR BUFFALO.

A number of grain-vessels are expected to leave for Buffalo to-day and to-morrow. The schr Kate Darley and bark Golden West, with eargoes of corn, will probably leave port this forenoon, and will be the first grain-vessels of the season out of THE ERIE CANAL.

A communication has been addressed to the New York Superintendent of Public Works, by Buffalo merchants and others interested in canal commerce, urging that the Erie Canal be opened not later than the 15th inst.

....The atmr Dove has left R. J. Campbell's dry-dock at Bay City thoroughly repaired and over-hauled. She is as staunch now as ever...The first boat on Lake Superior, of the Wisconsin Central line, will leave Ashland April'd for Ontoasgon and Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay... Wisconsis; Who says Milwankee Captains are hard up? Six of them have recently made purchases of property in the Eighth Ward, which is more than some local owners of vassel property feel able to do... At Milwankee, the caim of the steamship Amazon is being extended the full langth of the promenade deck. This will increase the first-class passenger accommodations of the boat at least six state-rooms... The steamship C. J. Kershaw is ready for sea, and will probably load Monday. She will be the first vessel to leave Milwankee for Buffalo. It is proposed to load her with wheat and provisions, par jally on owners' account... A Port Collorne dispatch revives the story that the N. T. boats will come there this season and not ran to Ogdensburg. This probably grows out of the transfer business which the N. T. line proposes to do till the Wellsind opens....The Bay City Tribung of the 30th says: The new propeller at Wheeler's yard will start out to-morrow and ran to East Saginaw and boak. She was fired up and working her machinery to-day for the first time. Next week she will commence her regular trips.

The schr Ratherford B. Hayes, Capt. Reddy Princiville, will leave for Buffalo this afternoon with 40,000 bu of corn....The bark Two Famles, Capt. Sam Moore, will sail to-day with 31, 100 by of corn... The prop James Davidson, Capt. James Davidson, will also leave to-day with 65,000 bu of corn. She will also tow the schr James C. King, carrying 34,500 bu corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and sailings at this port from noon Sunday to 11 o'clock last

ARRIVALS—Sch G. D. Norris, Traverse, cordwood, Central Wharf; schr W. H. Hawkins. —, cedar posta; C. B. & Q. dock; schr Elva, Muskeva pier, railroad ties, Rush street bridge.

SAILINGS—Steam barge M. Gröh, Ludington; schr Kate Hinchman, Ludington; schr Regulator, Maaistee; schr Mariner, Ludington; schr Clara, Muskegon; schr S. Bates, Muskegon.

THE GREAT INVENTOR.

Young fom Edison's First Entrance into the Boston Office. New York Sun. "I first knew Tom Edison," said Mr. Stewart, "in1866. At that time I was an operator in Teu-nessee. Tom was employed by Col. Coleman, the Superintendent of the Western Union office in Memphis. He was a gawky boy, about 18 or 19, and was reading everything about electricity that he could pick up. He had a lean and hungry look, and always seemed to be under the influence of some secret excitement. He had got into his head the idea of sending duplex dispatches, and all his spare time was devoted to experiments in the office. Coleman stood it for some time, but at last began to growl. He allowed that Tom was crazy, and said that 'any damued, fool ought to know that a wire can't be worked both ways at the same time.' He declared that he wouldn't have Tom puttering around the office with such silliness, and finally discharged him in disgust. The boy went, back home to some town in Michigan, and I lost

discharged him in disgust. The boy went back home to some town in Michigan, and I lost track of him.

"Some time afterward I was transferred to the Boston office. At that time wire No. 1, as it was then called, was considered the crack wire of the country. The fastest men were working it. For some cause the operater in Boston resigned. It was difficult to find a man to take his place. A half dozen fellows tried it, but found it too much for them. One after another they dropped it like a hot potato, and sloped wiser than when they came. There was a man in the office named M. F. Adams. He thought the world of Tom Edison, and recommended him for the place, vouching for him as a first-class operator. G. F. Milliken, the manager, telegraphed to the luttle town in Michigan, asking Tom if he would come on and accept the position. Tom answered yes, and without further words started for Boston, via the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads. In running through Canada he got snowed under, and was kept on the track in one spot for twenty-four hours, cold and hungry, without a bed. As usual, he owned but one suit of clothes, and that was on his back. Unfortunately, it was a summer suit. He might have frozen to death had he not bought an old rough roundabout overcoat from a Canuck railroad laborer. But he finally got through all right.

"I was in the Boston office when he arrived, and I must say," continued Mr. Stewart, bringing his first down upon the table, "he was the worst looking specimen of humanity I ever saw. The modern telegraph tramo isn't a marker. He wore a pair of jean breeches six inches too short for him, a vair of very low shoes, the Canuck jacket, and a broad-brimmed butternut hat, a relic of his life in Memphis. The wide rim was badly torn, and hung down so that you could see his eartherned the opening. The state of the state has light.

nut hat, a relic of his life in Memphis. The wide rim was badly torn, and hung down so that you could see his ear through the opening. There was the slight trace of dirt on his upper lip, that he called a mustache. His hair hadn't been combed for a week, and he wore the blackest white shirt that ever was seen on the back of a human being. Nervously pinching his upper lip—a habit that he had—he inquired for the manager, and was sent to Milliken.

"Are you the boss?" Tom asked. Milliken smiled and said he was manager. Tom then introduced himself and asked when they wanted him to go to work. Milliken stared at him as though he couldn't believe his ears, and said, "At half-past 5." It was then well along in the afternoon. Tom be can to look around the office for a clock, and Milliken said, "Young man, you have to work a pretty heavy wire." Tom gave what he called his mustache an extra twist, and with all the assurance in the world blurted out, "All right, boss. I'll be here at half-past 5." He sloped so quick that it made Milliken's head swip.

out, "All right, boss. I'll be here at half-past 5." He sloped so quick that it made Milliken's head swip.

"The operators burst into a peal of laughter. They had seen and heard everything, and their remarks were anything but complimentary to Tom. 'Oh, said one of them. 'he won't last as long as that Jerseyman. that Jerseyman that tackled the wire the other day.' 'Why, that fellow can't read by paper, let alone by sound,' shouted another. A third declared that Tom was 'the worst he ever saw': and when the fourth wondered 'whether the walking between Michigan and Boston was very good,' there was a general roar.

"Well," continued Stewart, "half-past 5 came, and so did Tom. Everybody was on the quir wee. Milliken was taking from the vault the supply of blanks for the night operators. As Tom came up he pointed to a pile of them, saying, 'Take what blanks you want and I will show you your table.' Tom innocently picked up the whole bundle, and followed Milliken to his table. The operators began to grin and snicker. They all thought he would get bounced after trying to catch one message. It was the No. I wire to New York. Jerry Borst, then considered one of the fastest senders in the country, worked the New York end. As Tom seated himself be heard the call 'B,' and turning to Milliken asked if that was the call for Boston. 'Yes,' replied the manager, watching Tom's movements with intense curiosity. Thereupon Tom opened his key and ticked the answer, 'I, It' Jerry began to whoop 'em up in his best style, and every eve was turned on Tom. He displayed no anxiety, but kept right along at his work as though he had been taking Jerry all his life. For four mortal hours did Jerry keep it up 100 pounds to the square inch, and four mortal hours did Tom take it down in a handwriting as neat and plain as reprint. For the first time in his life Jerry had rushed it until he was tired, without a break from the receiver. He was astounded. When he had finished, the following message passed between them:

"Who the devil are you, anyhow?'

From Tom.

"I'm the new man. My name is Tom Edison.'

"I'm the new man. My name is Tom Edison."

From Jerry.

"Well, by (a ripper—Rep.), you're the man I've been looking for for the last ten years, and you're the only man I ever found that could take me without a break. Shake."

"And they shook. The astonishment of the boys in the office was unbounded. There was no more jibing or snickering. Every body was Tom's friend at once. The next day Milliken picked up a sheet of Tom's manuscript, and reflectively stroked his long beard. 'I never saw such pretty copy,' he said. 'He's as good an operator as I ever met.'"

Disturbed in His Grave. One day last week, one of our Masonic lodges conveyed to their last resting-place, in the Odd-Fellows' Cemetery, the remains of a member, and, reaching the burial ground in due season, called upon the sexton to deposit the body in the lodge tomb. The sexton, with considerable surprise, said, as he looked at the burial certificate: "Why, I buried the man in that tomb an hour ago. How is it that you come to bury the man twice?" At this there was some astonishment, not to say indignation, among the members of the lodge, and they declared with one accord that there was a nistake somewhere, for their lamented member had not been buried at all, and they demanded that the tomb be opened at once. Thereupon the sexton produced the certificate upon which he had interred the other body, and, to his mortification, discovered that he had put the wrong man into the lodge tomb,—a similarity in the names leading him into the error. The original tenant was accordingly dislodged from his abiding place, the rightful incumbent deposited therein, and peace descended once more upon the coun-

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE VERY GRAND PRODUCTION,
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Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

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The weekly edition of the New York Past is a 450 The weekly edition of the New York Past is a 450 the Common of the New York Past is a 450 the Common of the New York Past is a 450 the New Y The Post don't think very well of the American Newspaper Union.

The New York Commercial Advertiser prints a weekly edition of 3,000 copies, and charges advertisers 10 cents a line. The Advertiser has a poor opinion also of the American Newspaper Union.

The Boston Post weekly issues 2,500 copies, charges advertisers 12% cents a line, and expresses doubts of the honesty of the American Newspaper Union, which gives that circulation for less than one-fourth the price, which the Post demands.

The Boston American Charges 12% cents a line for advertising in a weekly having 2,500 circulation, and warns its readers to beware of an institution which gives 2,500 circulation for 2 cents a line. The Torosto Girch prints the best weekly in Canada, has 20,000 circulation, and charges 2 sents a line. The Girosto Circulation, and charges 2 sents a line. The Girosto Circulation, and charges 2 sents a line. The Girosto Circulation and charges 2 sents a line. The Girosto Circulation and charges 2 sents a line. Union, which gives 20,000 circulation for is cents aline.

The Utica Herald prints 6, 432 copies of a weekly edition which advertisers are allowed to use at 10 cents a line. It joins in the crusade against the American Newspaper Union, which siver 6,432 circulation for 5 cents a line.

The Warsaw, N. Y., Democrat prints 1,330 copies, and charges advertisers 8 cents a line. When it was a co-operative paper only 5 a cent a line was demanded for its columns, and it is no better now than it was then. for its columns, and it is no better now than it yes then.

The St. Louis Weekly Post sells 11, 912 copies weakly to Germans in and around St. Louis. Its advertising rates are 10 cents a line, and are very low, but because the American Newspaper Union gives 11, 912 weekly circulation to an advertisement for a cents a line the Post despises and go-ak unking for sents a line the Post despises and go-ak unking for sents a line the Post despises and go-ak unking for sents a line. When the Lockport weekly Twas becomes a Co-operative paper advertisers can use its columns at 5 acens a line, which is all the American Newspaper Union demands for papers of like circulation and influence.

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ASTHMA OFF REAL TOTAL SHEET OF THE STATE OF

THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

A mass-meeting of Fourteenth Ward Republicans will be held this evening at Lochner's Hall, 636 Milwankee avenue, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Arthur Little will conduct the noonlay meeting to-day in Farwell Hall. The sub-ect is "Forbearing Grace." A young mentrangers' meeting will be held in the evening. There will be meetings of the Sixth Ward cublicans this evening, at 563 Blue Island once and at 151 West Eighteenth street, cor-of Ruble. Good speakers will be in attend-

Mr. August Wobken, formerly of the local saff of the Free Freez, lately the assistant snager of the Tivoli, goes to Milwaukee to ay to assume the general outside business apagement of Blatz's Brewing Company. A man named Houitgren was run over, Saturoroner is called upon to hold an inquest upon m to-day at No. 896 Fulton street. The par-culars have not been reported by the police. A grand celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment will be held this evening at Chicago City Riffe Hall, No. 302 Wabash avenue, under the muspices of the United Fellows No. 1. The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback will be one of the

Saturday afternoon, John N. Sharp, employed at a building on the corner of Ontario and lark streets, tell from a scaffolding, and resterday morning he died from the effects of he injuries then received. The Coroner will old an inquest to-day.

At about 7:30 last evening an incipient fire is caused in S. Gumpfright's dry-goods store, a 356 Wells street, caused by an overheated ove. Damage to stock, \$200; covered by increase policies for \$2,000. The flames were exguished without sounding an alarm. ol. Jewett Wilcox, of the Tremont House, newly-elected President of the Hotel-Keep-Association of the Northwest, entertained visiting hotel men last night at a dinner. plates only were set, and the ropast was which outdid even the famous Tremont

At a meeting in Folk's hall, corner of North wenne and Larrabee street, yesterday afternoon, Relief and Aid Society was formed in connection with St. Michael's German Catholic Church, nof Frank Redeski was elected President. Anther meeting will be held at the same place

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, John Voss, residing at No. 339 West Erie street, found his prother Fred hanging to a beam in the stable. Secessed was a German, 51 years of age, single, and a peddler by occupation. His brother suposes that addiction to strong drink was the aree of his committing the deed.

rase of his committing the deed.

George Griswold is locked up at the West alison Street Station, charged by Detective hea with the larcony of a quantity of silverare from the unfortunates who were burned it in the West Adams street fire some ten ya ago. About \$100 worth is known to have sen in Griswold's possession, and the officer as every hope of recovering it.

While passing along West Washington street esterday afternoon, Detective Lansing saw a rio of boys sneaking in and out of open hall-ays along the street. They were chased out of hallway on the street between Peoria and angamon streets, and Lansing fastened to one I them, who proved to be Charles O'Mailey, the badly-demoralized son of the counselor at wo of the same name.

Octoctives Schaack and Whalen yesterday arted a well-known North Side hoodlum named assalias "Dock" Farmer, who is accused having robbed Martin Fahey, No. 41 Michistreet, of \$8, while the two were on a spree at a week ago, at the corner of Michigan and ket streets. He is also accused of an unoked assault upon Thomas F. O'Brien, of 31 Kinzle street.

Shooting at midnight in the vicinity of Hal-ted and Polk streets was done by Officer dward Loughlio, who came upon a band of oung loafers, and while attempting to disperse tem was assaulted, but not injured. In at-impting to arrest two of them he fired two oots, without any effect other than halting one them, John O'Grady, who was taken to the welch-Street Station, and booked for dis-distry conduct.

larceny of clothing from Rosalie Reinhardt.

Nicholas Daubach is ewidently one of those whimpering, selfish offscourings of the soil who help themselves promiscuously to the property of other people with a simple "By your leave, sir," and, instead of returning the article when they are through with it, pretend that it has been lost. Frequently, however, the lost article is found in a pawn-shop. Joseph Schreiner, at least, claims that this is what Daubach did with him, and he had him arrested in consequence.

At a special meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association held yesterday afternoon, the following list of candidates on the regular ticket was submitted: John W. Enright. President; P. McHuch and Dennis Kelly, Vice-President; J. P. O'Connor, John P. Byrne, and E. D. Winslow. Secretarics; J. K. Dwyer, Treasurer; J. J. Egan, J. M. Semple, W. Weadless, F. Kinselia, and John A. Lynch, Managers. The opposition ticket will be gotten up next Sunday. ion ticket will be gotten up next Sunday. opposition ticket will be gotten up next Sunday.

It was stated to a Tribura reporter vesterday that, though the Custom livestigation
Committee did not examine any witnesses during the past week, a vast amount of work has
been done, and a most important lead has been
strace. The facts so far developed leave no
doubt hat the efforts of the Chicago importers
to have the frauds at the New York CustomHouse done away with will result in benefit to
Chicago. The Commission will be in session
about three days more in this city, and it will
be found, when their report is completed, that
their work here has not been in vain.

their work here has not been in vain.

The Treasurer and Engineer of the Town of Lake have presented their annual report two days before election, although the law requires that it shall be posted on the door of the Town-Hall ten days befored Mr. Condit claims that the recent trial delayed him in making it out, as his books were held in court for about a week. The report is accompanied by a list of the warrants with the numbers arranged consecutively, and the name of the person to whom the money was paid. This list fills over eleven columns of the official paper in which it is printed. The Citizens' ticket will hold their final meeting sto-morrow evening at Tillotson's Hall in Englewood, and at the Town-Hall at the Stock-Yards. Good speakers will be present at both meetings.

A half-dozen young bloods who were carousing at Leoni's restaurant, No. 188 State street, after midnight made things lively for a while in the vicinity. Officer Arnstein ordered them to go about their business, and was thereupon assaulted. Officer Madigan aided him in arresting four of them, and, while proceeding stationwards, the crowd again resisted, striking at the officers, and forcing them to relinquish their hold of the prisoners. One of them ran off and laid in wait for Officer Arnstein, and then hurled a brick at his head. Two shots brought him to terms, and he was brought to the Armory. They gave their names as Frank Mead, George Clark, and John Ferguson. Mead's hand was cut and bleeding, and it is not known whether he was shot or whether he cut it on a large showcase which be broke, as he was escaping from Officer Arnstein.

owcase which be broke as he was escaping om Officer Arnstein.

BOTRL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—H. A. Barr. Escanaba; George oyle. New York; D. W. Peabody, Burlington; iliard Teller, Denver; Radcilff Baidwin, New ork; W. L. Lockwood, New York; Lewis Rijs-l, Danbury, Conn.; G. B. Temple, Chiliptoche; G. Bentley, St. Louis; G. B. Brown, Desoines; J. H. McIlwain, San Francisco; P. J. J. Michell. Yazoo City; D. Gregory and Charles Baidwin, Inwo Orleans; B. Wightnan, New Britain, Conn.; C. W. Winder, Silverton, Col.; J. L. Milchell. Yazoo City; D. Gregory and Charles Baidwin, Inwo Orleans; E. Wightnan, New Britain, Conn.; C. W. Windek, J. L. M. Conn.; C. W. Windek, J. St. Louis; Col. W. M. Ayers, Philadelphia; C. H. Cack, Jr., St. Louis; Col. W. M. Ayers, Philadelphia; C. H. Creby, Connord, N. H.; D. Dodge, Renner, Baitmore; G. B. Curtis, New York; E. Thompson, Detroit; S. Kempner, Buffalo...

Jimes House—Edward Power, Delewars, O.; J. S. Jobart, Omaha; S. Edwonds, San Francisco; H. Grosby, Connord, N. H.; D. Dodge, Rennerek, N. Y.; L. Bullem, Lawrence, Kan.; Thomistick, New York; L. B. Hoyt, Perus; T. D. Doggeball, Pitcheury, Mass.; C. B. Doty, Buffalo; L. Millard, Cleveland; O. Scott Gibson, Denser, G. M. Pomeroy, Boston; W. H. Lyon, Manlicobs; Rice, Des Moines; Junge P. H. Smith, Burgoon, D. R. Ford, Philadelphia; H. R. Bonter and J. B. Miller, Trenton; W. R. A. Jones, Ochester, Mins.

cornous surr for Partition.

r unusual kind of a suit for partition a Saturday in the Circuit Court. The net are Altien A. Huestis, Isaac N.

Celia, Altieri A., and Eva M. Huestis, minors, who own the E. % of Lot 1 Block 117 in School Section Addition, fronting 45 feet on the south side of Monroe street, just east of LaSalle street, and running south 180 feet. William E. Mortimer, George Tapper, and Amos Grannis own a strip 55-12 feet wide on Monroe street, and conning south 190 feet just west of this, and acing the whole 190 feet on LaSalle street facing the whole 190 feet on LaSalle street. This makes complainants lot face on Monroe street, though they are only 5-12 feet from LaSalle street. The Major Block is situated on a part of these lots, and the whole tract is renied to L. S. Major until A. D. 1902. An amicable arrangement has been made by which Mortimer Tapper and Grannia, who are made defendants to this suit, agree to convey to complainants the north 112 feet of the 5-foot strip in exchange for the south 78 feet of the 45-foot lot. This will give complainants a lot II2 feet on LaSalle by 50 5-12 feet deep, and the defendants a lot immediately south 78 feet on LaSalle by 50 5-12 feet deep. The frontage on LaSalle street is so much more valuable, in view of the kind of improvements—such as small stores—which are to be erected, that complainants think the trade

much more valuable, in view of the kind of improvements—such as small stores—which are to be erected, that complainants think the trade ought to be made, and they ask the Court to authorize the exchange so as to prevent any future trouble when the minor heirs come of age.

DIVORCES.

Samuel D. Fay Saturday filed a bill for divorce from his wife, Caroline M. Fay, on the ground of adultery.

And Amy Olds asked for similar relief, on account of the desertion of her husband, Chaun-

account of the desertion of her husband, Chauncy Olds.

Judge Farwell Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Mary L. Rogers from William J. Rogers, on the ground of conviction of a felony.

Judge Moore Saturday granted a decree to Charles A. Haskins from Minnie B. Haskins, on the ground of drunkenness.

The arguments on the exceptions to the Master's report in the case of Blair vs. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company were concluded Saturday and taken under advisement by Judge Blodgett. No Courts Tuesday.

No Courts Tuesday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill Saturday against Philander C. Hanford, Orrin P. Chase, Frederick Fake, and Lucy D. Fake, to foreclose a mortgage for \$11,000 on Lots 5 and 6, Biock 3, of a subdivision of a part of the N. W. fractional quarter of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

John Brown commenced a suit in debt for \$6,000 damages against Leonard G. Calkins and Cornelius Conover.

Cornelius Conover.

BANKRUPTCY.

A discharge was issued to John R. Thorne.

A final creditors' meeting will be held May 9 in the case of E. J. Decker.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

J. V. Farwell & Co, began a suit for \$2,000 Saturday against Thor T. Thorson and P. C. Kelly.

Henry W. King & Co. and King Bros. & Co. filed a bill against S. H. McCrea to restrain him from attempting to collect the filegal one-sixth of their personal-property tax.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Naomi Lamaroux commenced a suit in tres-

Naomi Lamaroux commenced a suit in trespass against J. Henry Truman, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Thomas A. Aird began an action to recover \$5,000 damages from George F. Harris.

W. W. Bell brought suit for a similar amount against Charles Fargo.

ngainst Charles Fargo.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGET—General business.

JUDGE GARY—1 to 20, inclusive, of new calendar.

No case on trial.

JUDGE MOGRE—No call, as he goes to the Criminal Court.

Judge Rogers—119, 124 to 134, inclusive. No. 126 on trial.

Judge Booth—No call. No. 200, Howling vs.

335, inclusive, except 334 and 335. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.
JUDGE WILLIAM—183, Ferry vs. Rage: 989, Chipp vs. Empire Fire-Insurance Company; and 1,078, Phinney vs. DeWolf.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Vessel-Owners' Towing Company vs. Schooner Blackhawk, order of distribution as follows: Costs to be paid in full; and balance et al., \$36, to be paid in full; and balance of \$214.79 to be paid to Helen M. Barbour.

CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—COURT Pioneer, No. 5,519 Ancient Order of Foresters, vs. D. W. Quifk; verdict, \$50.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Minor arrests: Mary Meyers, larceny of \$7 from Andrew Burbach; A. Winham, charged with complicity in robbing a Granger in a "Biler" avenue house of ill-fame; James Johnson, charged once again with vagrancy; Chales D. Demeritt, larceny from C. A. Harsall, but it is claimed that Harsall is jealous because Demeritt quit him and went to work for a rival in the shirt-making business; Bertha Hamilton, larceny of clothing from Rosalie Keinhardt.

Niteholas Daubach is avidently now of the complex of the story in before the paper goes to press. But this time it was different, and perhaps the shorting, which may yet terminate in the death of Christopher Dorau, ought to be charged to last week's account. Anyhow, it did not happen until very nearly 6 o'clock yesterday morn-A YOUNG MAN PROBABLY KILLED. last week's account. Anyhow, it did not hap-pen until very nearly 6 o'clock yesterday morning. About that time George Wilson, proprietor of a saloon at No. 154 South Water street, a few doors west of Clark street, shot Mr. Chris

Doran through the chest.

Wilson was on his way from his house,
No. 146 South Water street, to his place of business, when he saw two men, to him unknown, attacking a third person, who turned out to be F. G. Lieberich, of 231 North Clark known, attacking a third person, who turned out to be F. G. Lieberich, of 231 North Clark street. Wilson had a police whistle in his pocket, and with this he gave the alarm. Lieberich's assailants then turned their attention to him, and one of the men struck him a severe blow over the right eye. Fearing that he might be knocked down and robbed, Wilson then drew a self-cocking revolver and fired one shot, which struck the man who was pressing him most. This was Chris Doran, a young fellow aged about 19, who is employed in a River street commission house, and who had been out on a druck with his room-mate, Patrick Shearin. Officers Kerwin and Shanley came up and arrested all concerned, Wilson voluntarily surrendering. The wounded man was removed to the residence of his mother, No. 272 State street, and was attended by Dr. Jones. It appeared that the bullet had passed a little to the right of, and immediately below, the heart, and the physician decided that it would be seen to to attempt to probe the wound. The injured man rested quietly during the day, and, unless inflammation should set in, he may recover, although his chances are slim.

An examination of Doran's clothes shows that the pistol was held very close to him when it was discharged. Wilson claims that he shot in self-defense, and there seems to be no reason to doubt his assertion. As to the wounded man and his partner, they were both very drunk, and Shearin, when interviewed at the Armory last night, had not sufficiently recovered to tell an intelligible story. Wilson is a brother-inlaw of Zettlein, the base-ball player, and was connected with the White Stocking Club in 1870-1871, although he never piayed in the field. His saloon has always been conducted in an orderly manner: and, as he was the only sober man in the party and was on his way to business, while the rest of the crowd were finishing up a spree, the probability is that he was very little to blame.

spree, the probability is that he was very little to blame.

FINANCIAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Wis., March 30.—The property of J. O. Kendall & Co., millers, and of Wheelock, Dennison & Co., merchants, is now in the hands of the United States Marshal, both firms having filed petitions in bank ruptcy with Commissioner Bloodgood, of Milwaukee. An inventory of the property of both firms is nearly complete, and, when fully made, will show a worse state of affairs than was at first anticipated. Kendail & Co.'s indebtedness foots up \$90,000, and their indebtedness foots up \$90,000, and their assets, including the mill property valued at \$30,000, amount to about \$50,000. The mill company is indebted to the mercantile company \$40,000, and Kendall, the senior member of the firm, owes a personal account to the store of over \$5,000. The mill firm owe Bassett & Co. Boston. \$14,000, and the estate of R. C. Newell, Ohio, \$5,000, the latter secured by a first mortgage. The assets of the store firm will not pan out more than 30 cents on the dollar as it looks now. It is thought their fiabilities will reach \$295,000, with say \$75,000 available assets. As stated before, the worst feature of the case is, that the firm liid a sort of private banking business, and had on deposit the entire savings of many poor people. One farmer loaned them \$4,000 in Government bonds for the sake of the higher interest which they agreed to pay. A meeting of the creditors is to be held next Tuesday.

SPORTING.
NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—The first competition for the State military rifle trophy at 200 and 500 yards took place to-day, the Washington Artillery, Capt. Dudley Seiph's team, winning by 19 points.

St. Louis, Mo., March Sl.—A telegram has been received here from John D. O'Connor, stating that he will back Sexton against Schafer for a game of billiards of 2,000 points for \$2,500 a side, to be played in New York. Schafer says he cannot obtain backers in New York, but will play Sexton in St. Louis for the amount named, and allow Sexton \$500 for expenses. LOCAL POLITICS.

Active Work All Over the City Yesterday.

A Strong Appeal for the Hon. Murray F. Tuley.

The Twentieth-Ward Republicans on the Situation.

The politicians yesterday were very actively engaged in making trades for Tuesday's elec-tion. The South Side Nationals found that they had been pretty well sold out to the Deowl, and they swear that they would vote the Republican town ticket in consequence. On the West Side there is a feeling of disgust among ticket in favor of Tom Brenan for Asessor. The say that he sold out under the pron he was to be Brenan's chief dep-uty, if that gentleman is elected. The active friends of Clark and Swissler, and the entire Republican party, say that they will see that their side of the house is taken care of, and a very full vote is promised in the West Division. The only fear is, however, that the Republicans of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards will not turn out in their full strength, and by that means might allow the election to-morrow to go by default, as the Democrats in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Fourthe Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Four-teenth Wards are doing most active work, and promise to poll a heavy vote. On the North Side, also, the various candidates did some tall work yesterday, regardless of the fact that it was Sunday.

In the South Division Mike McDonald, George Eager, and Dan Webster got in considerable work for Sam Engel, the bummer candidate of the Second Ward. It was stated that Eager has been promised something by the police for his

Eager, and Dan Webster got in considerable work for Sam Engel, the bummer candidate of the Second Ward. It was stated that Eager has been promised something by the police for his "influence" among his class.

FOURTERNTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward was held at No. 1495 Milwaukee avenue yesterday afternoon, August Steinhaus in the chair.

Caspar Butz was the first speaker. He spoke first in German and then in English, and devoted himself almost exclusively to the Aldermanic contest. He said he had watched the course of Ald. Baumgarten in the Council, and commended him as a diligent, efficient, and honest officer, and urged the people to support him Tuesday, without distinction of narty.

Ald. Baumgarten was the next speaker, and was enthusiastically received. He reviewed the merits of the candidates for the town offices, demonstrated their peculiar fitness for the places they were seeking, and insisted that their election was a public necessity.

Speeches followed by ex-Ald. Gunderson, Mr. Goodrich, August Wendel, George Rolph, and others, and, after arranging some details for the election Tuesday, the meeting adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening at Baxter's Hall, corner of Erie and Union streets, Mr. Edward Thompson in the chair. Speeches were made by Supervisor Pedersen, Ald. Baumgarten, A. J. Elvig, John Olsen, and others. Mr. Edward Thompson in the chair. Speeches were made by Supervisor Pedersen, Ald. Baumgarten, A. J. Elvig, John Olsen, and others. Mr. E. TULEY.

To the voters of the First Ward: The Hon. Murray F. Tuley, ex-Corporation Counsel, at the urgent request of the citizens and property-owners of the First Ward, having consented to accept the nomination for Alderman, the undersigned urge upon the attention of voters the necessity of his election. They believe that his intimate acquaintance with city affairs, derived through four years service as Counsel to the Corporation, es

most endeavor to prevent corruption, fraud, and ring schemes of all kinds:

James Couch.
Potter Palmer,
John A. King,
A. C. Eartlett,
George P. Gore,
Barnum Bros.,
Gage Bros. & Co.,
R. I. Field,
J. H. B. Daly,
James Waish, lorris Selz, ... Wampoid, A. Cahn, H. F. Bole, Phillip Goldman, D. B. Fisk, Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Jansen, McClerg & Co..

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 1.—To the Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward: To-morrow we shall elect a successor to Alderman Kirk in the Common Council.

The issue is a plain one: Honesty, character

The issue is a plain one: Honesty, character on one side, and bummerism on the other.

Mr. James C. Brooks, of the firm of Mears, Bates & Co., lumber-dealers, was nominated by the Republican Club, and indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

He is an energetic, wise man, whose vote will always be on the side of economy and honest government. overnment. He will well represent us, and aid us in bringing

government.

He will well represent us, and aid us in bringing our city out of its present serious difficulties.

Mr. Julius Jones is the nominee and fit representative of the worst elements of the ward.

You will remember him as one of the leaders in what was known as the "Hatch-House gang," which perpetrated the disgraceful frauds. ballot-box stuffing, etc., in the old Twentieth Ward.

You will also remember he was indicted by a Grand Jury upon a charge of fraud in connection with the Whisky Ring.

His record in the Common Council was, to say the least, exceedingly unsatisfactory.

It has been proved again and again that the honest voters outnumber the dishonest ones in this ward; the only question is, Will the honest men turn out and vote, rain or shine?

The disreputable elements are well organized, better than for years,—and will all work and vote.

Will you not vote early, and do your share to save us from the disgrace and disaster of haying Julius Jones represent us in the Common Council?

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club.

Council?
THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUBEDWARD F. CRAGIN,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY.
WALTER G. GOODRICH,
Committee.

D. P. GLEESON.

Committee.

D. P. GLEESON.

Committee.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, March 31.—In perusing the columns of your paper this morning I find the following item: "The Nationalists of the West Town have put Kittel Nerison on their ticket for Assessor, in place of D. F. Gleeson, resigned. They aliege against the latter that he sold them out in favor of Tom Brenan, and that they will remember him for that." Now, why am I thus accused! I never sought the nomination from the Nationals, but, on the contrary, refused to accept it. Stating that one year ago I got defeated on the Democratic ticket, and my acceptance so soon after that defeat, I would leave, which title I abhor. I therefore declined to be the nominee with thanks. Now, if my refusal to be made a political foot-ball of, in the kicking of which I would help the present incumbent to perpetuate his term of office, means selling out, then I confess to have sold out, and am proud of the sale.

T. ECKARDT.

selling out, then I confess to have sold out, and am proud of the sale. D. F. GLEESON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 31.—In your report of the meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club, held in Parker's Hall on Saturday evening, I find my name mentioned as one of the indorsers of J. M. Smyth as candidate for Alderman of this ward. This is an error. I was present, but not in the interest of Mr. Smyth, as numbers of others can testify who are voters like myself in the interest of Mr. Lovejoy.

TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans and taxpayers of the Eleventh Ward, held at the corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Ail persons interested in the selection of an honest and trustworthy man for the office of Alderman, and also all those interested in the building of a viaduct at Sangamon street, are cordially invited to be present.

THE SINTERNIH WARD

Republicans met last night at the corner of North Halsted and Vedder streets, Mr. Patrick Kelly, Mr. Adolph Miller ("Bummel"), and Peter S. Wetterer, the candidate for Alderman.

Execution by the Guillotine.

Baltimore Bulletin.

A friend once described to us an execution which he witnessed in Paris, outside the walls of the city prison, and in the public street. It took place in the gray of dawn, and at the precise hour indicated in the septence. A squad of soldiers filed out of the gates, and in a twinkling put together the machinery of the guillotine, some of them sprinkling sawdust on the pavement while it was being put up. Before this was fairly finished, the gate swung open, and the criminal and executioner and the spiritual adviser marched out. Whatever religious exercises were essential had been attended to within the prison. The criminal, with his hands bound behind him and a cap drawn over his head, was led forth, his body bent forward over

ward on noiseless wheels, and the knife fell with a gitter of its keen, polished edge; the head dropped into the basket awaiting it, the body was placed in a coffin, the machinery taken down, the sawdust swept up, and the whole scene was over. Within ten minutes, by the watch of the witness, every trace of the execution was over. The soldiers, the priest, the executioner had disappeared, and there was not even a drop of blood upon the pavement to indicate that a tragedy had been there enacted.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, O. Special Dispatch to The Tribune COLUMBUS, O., March 30.—Great being taken in the local elections to be held on Monday. During the past week meetings have been held nightly by the numerous parties, while to-day the various candidates have de-voted all their time to buttonholing the average voter. At this time the chances between the for the leading offices. In addition to the above here are two Workingmen's tickets in the field, the candidates being, if anything, more active than those of the other organizations Their full vote, however, will be polled in three or four wards, and offices, but will probably settle the question as to their entire strength in the city. The breach which has been known to exist between Gov. Bishop and the Democratic party is growing, and already he is receiving the curses and de-nunciations of the faithful. Bills for the reorization of the public institutions have been passed, new directors were nominated and confirmed by the Senate for the institutions reorganized, but the old Republican officials were left in their places. Bishop is charged with treachery to the party in nominating men, and to keep Republicans in office. A bill has been prepared which will take from the Governor the power of making nominations of Governor the power of making nominations of Governor the power of making nominations of this nature. It is probable the Legislature will overhaul the institutions already reorganized, and set aside the officers who have been selected by the Governor. The present outlook is not a pleasant one for the Reform Governor.

JOLIET, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 30,—The Republicans Joliet Township held a delegate convention at the Court-House this afternoon, and nor the following ticket: For Supervisor, Dr. G. C. Raynor; Assistant Supervisors, John Lyon, M. W. Shurts, and John Scheidt; Town Clerk, W. Shures, and John Scheidt, 19wh Clerk, Robert T. Kelly; Collector, E. B. Mason; School Trustee, S. S. White; Highway Commissioner, J. Y. Patterson; Constable, William Barrett. Five of these candidates are Republicans, and a majority of the others are on the National ticket. Local politics are red hot, and there are aircady seven tickets, including a Nontaxpayers' ticket, in the field. CAIRO.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune. CAIRO, Ill., March 30 .- The Democracy held County Convention here to-day, and appoint-D. T. Linegar delegates to the State Convention, uninstructed. Judge Bross, W. H. Green, and S. P. Wheeler were appointed delegates to the District Convention, with instructions to vote for John Q. Harman, of this city; for Clerk of the Appellate Court. Very little interest was manifested, and the meeting was a decided-ly tame affair.

CARLINVILLE, ILL. CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 30 .- The Repub lican Township Convention met in this city to-day, and put a straight party ticket in the field. Col. Thad Phillips and Maj. F. H. Chapman were nominated for Supervisors.

The City Convention was held to-night and nominated Mayor W. F. Burgdorff for re-election, and F. Valentine for Treasurer. The ttendance was large and enthusiastic

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—The town ship election takes place to-morrow, and the The Nationals have a ticket in the field, and some of the Democrats are endeavoring to in-duce their following to vote for that ticket, in order to secure the defeat of the Republicans. The election will have much influence in detering the October election, hence the anxiety

TUSCOLA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tuscola, Ill., March 30.—The Douglas County Convention met here to-day and selected Dr.
J. W. McKinney, Sam Blackwill, and W. D.
Penfield delegates to the State Convention,
April 11. The delegation is favorable to Etter
for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and
soft money to the backbone.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—The Democratic
Convention to-day nominated George B. Smith for Mayor, and Andrew Daubner for Treasurer. The Kepublican Convection this evening in-dorsed Smith's nomination, and Charles Kayser was nominated for City Treasurer.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Clever Invention of a Russian in Exile— How the Brilliant French Capital Will Illuminate Its Streets and Shops. Puris Letter from Edward King in Boston Journal.

The latest wonder of the "gay capital" is the introduction of the electric light. Not a moment was lost by the Republican authorities, after they had seen the clever invention of M. Jablochkoff, in adopting it for city purposes. Under the Empire opinion was not so easily gained in favor of a revolution in anything. A method of lighting streets and shops, which was likely to drive gas out of the market, would have had no chance in those days. But now telephones, phonographs, pneumatic dis-patch, and electric light are freely welcomed. The result is that on Saturday evening last the Place de l'Opera was the most magnificent spot in the world at that moment. The intense white glow from the electric burners directly in front of the steps leading up to the opera's entrance and scattered at intervals across the grand boulevard to the corner of the new avenue leading to the Comedie Francaise, made the spaces for hundreds of yards round about as light as day. One of the electric candles seems to give as much light as 100 gas jets. Gas looks yellow, muddy, and petty beside this grand fire, which defies darkness. For a city lighted by the new process all the terrors of midnight would vanish. Burglars would find their occupation gone. The assassin would have to sell his stiletto. Vice of all kinds would either slink away, or disgusted at the small rewards which it would obtain when it could no longer walk in darkness, would endeavor to reform. I observed in watching the maskers entering the ball on Saturday night that the unaccastomed glory seemed to bring with it a certain sense of shame to some of the revelers. There was, for instance, a tall and very lovely woman dressed in the costume of a gallant youth of Raleigh's time—sword, cloak, hose—crossing the square as I arrived. She seemed very ill at ease, gianced quickly from right to left at the long lines of people witnessing her front of the steps leading up to the opera's enyouth of Raleigh's time—sword, cloak, hose—crossing the square as I arrived. She seemed very ill at ease, clanced quickly from right to left at the long lines of people witnessing her progress, and I felt convinced that some sense of the humiliating absurdity of her position came over her. If there had been only the semi-obscurity of the square lit by gas she would have made an entree gaily, and mayhap would have gamboled merrily as any of the mad spirits of carnival.

The fillumination of the Place de l'Opera has now passed beyond experiment. It will be kept up stendily, and the authorities will introduce the electric light in all parts of the city as rapidly as they can. And now a few words about its employment by private persons and concerning its mechanism, cost, etc.

Mr. Jablochkoff is a Russian, and in exile. I don't know exactly why. I believe that in Russia he was connected with the engineer corps of the army. He has been in France for several years, busily engaged since 1874 in perfecting this invention. It April of 1877 he was permitted to make a trial of it in the immense shops of the Louvre. If any American man doesn't know what the "Louvre" is, let him ask his wife. It is a colossal establishment like the Bon Marche, a kind of magnified Stewart's, where one can buy everything from a pair of Swedish gioves up to a parlor set of furniture covered with Abusson tapestry.

The gas bills in such a place are naturally tremendous, and gas is hardly the proper thing for lighting up beautiful stuffs and showing their most delicate colors. The electric light nad been tried in France before, but the difficulty was with the apparatus, which was too complicated to be popular. Various mechanisms, known as "Regulators," had

light now and then shown only as a curlosity. But M. Jablochkoff showed that with the invention of magnet-electric machines a revolution had been inaugurated in the electric lighting. The regulators are now, it is true, used in certain vast establishments like repairshops, foundries, etc., where no great amount of nicety is required in processes of labor; but they would not serve at all for such places as the Louvre. The proprietors of this last named place, charmed with the simplicity of the Russian invention, adopted it. In June of last year experiments with it were made at the West and East India docks in London. These experiments raised a veritable outery among the holders of gas stock, which is perhaps the main reason why England has not already put the light into operation in many places. The Gas Company of Paris was by no means fille in attacking M. Jablochkoff's revolution, and has given various estimates concerning the relative economy of the two methods of lightning, which need not be regarded as strictly correct. M. Jablochkoff and his associates built a vast manufactory in Paris, and went to work to turn out machines. After a good deal of study they have produced an electric candle which is simplicity itself, and which can be introduced anywhere. The Hall Marengo next adopted the light; then the Figaro newspaper, always on the qui viwe for a good advertisement, put two immense globes at the entrance of its office in Rue Drouot, and the constructors of the Hotel Continental adopted it to light their labors by night.

The Jablochkoff apparatus claims two great

tinental adopted it to light their labors by night.

The Jablochkoff apparatus claims two great advantages—the suppression of the expensive regulators employed heretofore and divisibility of light produced by a single current. The regulators each demand a special current. But with M. Jablochkoff's invention many rooms in the same building can be illuminated separately by means of a single mahine. As to the price it is claimed that even in the most unfavorable cases the price of lighting by electricity is at such a low mark that gas used in the same proportions, but of course utterly incapable of producing the same results, would cost four times as much. The economy is much greater in establishments where a steam engine is already installed and where the expenses of installation are reduced to the money for the burchase of a dynamo-electric machine, the fixtures and candles. As is well known, there are numerous magnet and dynamo-electric machines, among which the best are the Ladd, the Sremens, the Gramme, the Alliance, and the Lantin.

The electric eandle used by Jablochkoff is

chines, among which the best are the Land, the Sremens, the Gramme, the Alliance, and the Lantin.

The electric eandle used by Jablochkoff is formed of two cylindrical strips of coal placed one beside the other, and separated by a peculiar isolating matter. The lower extremities of these strips of coal are set in two brass tubes, and these, in turn, are fastened into a chandelier bracket. The strips are bound so that they caunot fall apart. When the current is passed in the voltaic arch springs into life between the two extremities of the coal strips, which burn little by little by contact with the air. The isolating matter heats, melts, partly volatizes, and makes the space between the coal a good conductor—far better than it is in the ordinary system of lighting with the regulator. The candle should be protected by an opaline globe, as it is in most of the places where it is used in Paris. The price of one of these candles, burning an hour and a half, and giving a light fully equal to 130 gas-jets, is 15 cents. All sizes of candles can be furnished, and they can be placed in almost every concelvable position. One-horse power of an ordinary steam-engine is required for each separate electric light, or group of lights; that is, a force equivalent to that must be supplied to the dynamo-electric machine.

Very extensive trials of the utility of this cu-Very extensive trials of the utility of this cu-Very extensive trials of the utility of this curious method of lighting are to be tried at the Exhibition this summer. There will be several night festivals, and on these occasions the Jablochkoff candle will flood the Champ de Mars and Trocadero with something very like glory. I remember that in 1867 attempts were made to illuminate the Exhibition gardens, but only a confused glare was produced. Jablochkoff's candles render the smallest object quite as discountered and the summer of the

confused glare was produced. Jablochkoff's candles render the smallest object quite as distinct as in the day time, and there is no unnatural glare about it. I am aware that there is some difference of opinion on that subject. For instance, the other day an Englishman who had been to Madrid, and had seen the electric light at work in the Puerta del Sol there, wrote an enthusiastic letter to the Times about it; but another Englishman, who had seen the same light in the same place, did not agree with his companion as to the distinctness. There seems, however, to be a conviction here that the Jablochkoff candles will come into general use. Several American gentiemen living here have been making a careful study of the invention. For lighting railway stations, hotels, tunnels, bridges, etc., it is already perfectly adapted; it will probably be some time before it can be used in small rooms as gas is at present employed.

A MONKEY'S BABY.

The Fine Infant of Which Mr. and Mrs. Squealer Are the Happy Parents.

Philodeiphia News, March 24.

Bonx.—Mrs. Cocoanut Squealer, nee Daisy, the wife of Mr. Cocoanut Squealer, of a girl, at 12:10 m. day tore yesterday, in the Monkey House, it the Zoological Garden.

Mothers who would like to know how our progenitors (vide Mr. Darwin) were treated when "mewling and puking in their nurses" arms," need only visit the "Zoo's" monkey house in order to gratify their curiosity. Mrs. Squealer's baby is as fine a specimen of newborn monkey as they could wish to gloat their eyes upon, while for effectiveness and selfsacrificing tenderness, no other maternal care could exceed that bestowed upon the little Squealer,—which, it is said, is the first monkey baby born alive in America north of the Gulf of Mexico. The present birth is an exception to the rule that the race does not propagate in this country,-a circumstance which zoologists ascribe chiefly to the irregularity and severe extremes of the

weather. But many of them believe also that

the fact is owing to the absence here of some kind of food which the monkeys find in their kind of food which the monkeys find in their native haunts.

Until about three and a half years ago, when they were brought to the Zoo, the dashing Cocoanut Squealer and the lovely young Miss Daisy courted in the groves of Sumatra. Together they swung from limb to limb of the orange, banana, bread fruit, and cocoanut trees; together they toiled in the sweet potato patches of that spicy-aired island. Why the young gentleman was christened "Cocoanut" is not fully understood, it being well known that the species to which he and his sweetheart belong—the Macaque Nimistrinus, or pig-tailed monkey—will not eat cocoanut whenever they can get any other of the fruits which grow in Sumatra; but any person hearing his elocution at the Zoo will not dispute the appropriateness of Mr. Squealer's family name. Miss Daisy was so christened by a Hollander named Francis Rolling, a sturdy, intelligent man, whose knowledged monkey-dem.

will not dispute the appropriateness of Mr. Squealer's family name. Miss Daisy was so christened by a Hollander named Francis Rolling, a sturdy, intelligent man, whose knowledge of monkeydom Darwin might envy. Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Zoo, went to Sumatra, got possession of Mr. Squealer and Miss Daisy, together with a lot of other monkeys, and engaged Mr. Rolling to come with him and his collection to America. Upon their arrival here Mr. Rolling was installed 'as keeper in the monkey-bouse. Among his first official acts was the christeniug of two monkeys, one of which was remarkable for warlike and organizing abilities, and the other for exceptional sedateness and temperance in all things. The first he called "Gen. McClellan," and the second "Frank Murphy."

In the course of her captivity Miss Daisy won a reputation for cleverness in easing visitors who pressed close to the monkey eage of spectacles and ear-rings. Adhering to a law of her tribe, the young maiden would never receive the attentions of any gentleman monkey through whose veins coursed not the blood of the "Pigatalls." Moreover, the old fame with the cavallerly Squealer still blazed, and it became general gossip among the other monkeys that there would sood be a wedding. Their expectations were realized, for in due time Miss Daisy became Mrs. Squealer. Gen. McClellan was "best man," and Frank Murphy, who had taken to preaching, tied the knot. The bridemaid was of the ring-tail tribe, and the poor thing has since died of consumption, a disease which, according to Keeper Rolling, is very common among captive monkeys, being superinduced chiefly by the unavoidably bad air. "In their native climes," he says, "they live to be 80, 90, and 100 years old, but in such confinement as this comparatively few of them survive 4 or 5 years. Mr. and Mrs. Squealer, however, are remarkably healthy. The gentleman is about 25 years of my well and weighs thirty pounds, and the mother, hardly more than a child in years, is not yet 'sweet 16' and weighs hift

bars and were chattering their comments upon the situation as they gravely and closely watched every proceeding. An hour and ten minutes later the little giri was born, with its eyes wide open. The new comer was so surprising a novelty to most of the four-handed spectators that for nearly half-an-hour they were chattering, and could do nothing but look at it. Some of the more knowing ones, however, including Gen. McClellan and Frank Murphy, hastened to congratulate the happy father, and wish him "many returns of the same." The midwife-Keeper Rolling—could not wait for the formal christening, which is to come off to-morrow, and mamed the youngster "American Girl." Her full name, therefore, will be American Girl Squealer.

Mrs. Squealer, although "doing well," is yet very weak and obliged to lie most of the time on her bed of canvas, the baby meanwhile, tenderly claspel in its mother's arms, vigorously applying itself to obtaining the necessary of its infant life. When in good health the monkeys eat two meals a day of mush and milk, fruit in variety, bread, and sometimes birds—the only kind of meat that they will touch, unless they are ravenously hungry. But the diet of Mrs. Squealer is in accordance with the requirements of her condition—light chicken-broth, oat-meal gruel, milk and tes, with an occasional orange. Unlike the human descendants of her race, Mrs. Squealer drinks in plg-fashion, poking her head into the bowl, but she could show any small boy how to suck an orange were it not for the fact that her left hand is constantly engaged clasping her baby. The latter, although it cannot walk or even stand "loney," is far more lively in other respects than ordinary bables. American Girl weighs just twelve ounces and is about seven inches long. Its body, with the exception of the face and hands, which are perfectly bare and almost white, is well covered with very fine dark hair. The hair on the head is tufty and black, adding much to Bapty be beauty. The little thing's bright brownish eyes piorce you askance as

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 30.—Dr. Henry Hurd, assistant physician of the Insane Asylum at this place, was last night appointed by the new Board of Commissioners Superintendent of the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TUSCOLA, Ill., March 30.—The Douglas County Circuit Court, the Hon. O. L. Davis, Appellate Judge, presiding, meets here on Monday. Seven larceny cases and a small civil docket on hand. Hurd, assistant physician of the Insane Asyl

cannot wear out a carpet where a good carpet lin-ing is used. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all

Gov. Vance Giving a Bank Trouble.

Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer.

Being thrown in company with the Governor ast Tuesday, we made a pass at him with one of our best, and received in return the follow-

of our best, and received in return the following:

"You don't remember old R—? No; he left this county before you came here. He was a stone mason by trade, and 'operated' all over the country. About the time Dewey's bank falled, I met him at a little guthering in Mecklenburg. After snaking hands he took me one side, saying he desired to ask me a question. 'Now, Goyernor,' said he, 'this is a matter of a little delicacy, and you are at liberty to answer it or not. I wish to know if McAden's bank is going to have any trouble?'

"Assuming an air of deep meditation, the Governor replied, 'Yes; I have no hesitation in telling you that I know it is going to have trouble.'

ble."

"D—n my luck!" replied the stone-mason,
"I knew something was wrong. I never put a
cent in a bank in my life but what I was swindled!"

"Hold," said the Governor, without relaxing
one line in his masked features. "what I allude
to is this: they have my note in that bank for
\$2,500, and they'll have a darned sight of trouble getting the money."

FULTON-At Hyde Park, Ill., of pulmonary consumption, aged 18 years 1 day, Charles W. Fulton.
Funeral Tuesday, April 2, at 10 a. m., from his late residence, Monroe-av., near Fifty-eighth-at, by carriages to Oak Woods. Friends of the family lavited.
LEDDY-March 31, Miss Mary Ann Bolan, wife of Thomas Leddy, aged 29 years 6 months, at her residence, 271 Market-is.
Fineral Wednesday at 8% a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence to Northwestern Degot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. ANNOUNCEMENTS

A MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS Colony will be held at the West End Opera House, this evening, to hear the report of their Locating Committee. HE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLU will meet this evening at Charles Hartwick's, 19

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF FRIENDS OF temperance, clergymen, laymen, land ladies in cluded, in the Bible Work-Room, Lower Farwell Hall, at 1:30 p. m. to-day, to consider arrangements for the anniversary of the National Temperance Society of this City.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Councilors of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held at the residence of Mr. J. C. Hilton, 609 Wabash-av., at 2:30 p. m. to-day. THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN Committee are requested to meet at Armory Hall, Indiana-av., at 8 o'clock this evening. AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BANKRUPT SALE. Architect and Engineers' Supplies, Drawing in-struments, Microscopic Materials, Fancy Leather (loods, Pocket-Cutlery, Art-Pottery, Spectacles, Pancy Stationery, Fire-proof Safe, &c. The stock of THOS. T. NELSON, Bankrupt,

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, April 2. at 10 o'clock a. m., on second floor 174 Kast Randolph-st. By order of ROBT. E. JENKINS, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. THE ENTIRE FURNITURE

At Dwelling 105 Peoria-st.,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING. April 3. at 10 o'clock.
Parior, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Caryeta,
Stoves, Piano, Engravings, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoe', Etc. THURSDAY MORNING. April 4. at 9:30 o'clock, on second floor, 174 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE. BOOKS & STATIONERY of WM. H. WINNING, Bankrupt, THURSDAY Morning, APRIL 4, at 10 o'clock, at Store 134 Twenty-second-st. By order of Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., FIRST OPENING TRADE SALE BOOTS & SHOES,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878. When we will offer the Trade a Prime Assortment of Seasonable Goods just received direct from the Man-M. M. SANDERS & CO. DABBITT'S PREPARATIONS

Original and Standard Manufactures.

Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., H. Y. **BABBITT'S** BEST SOAP The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered.
A trial package and free on receipt of 20 cents.

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BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The housevite can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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CONSECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and unpward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders (UNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS

Tuesday, April 2, 9:30 a. m. Large and Important Lines Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anotioneers

On Wednesday, April 3, at 9:30 a.m., WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION Twenty-four Hundred Cases BOOTS.

SHOES, and SLIPPERS. Including EIGHTEEN CASES very fine Philadelphia-made Children's Shoes, Kid and Goat, in Black and colors; Eleven Cases Chicago Shoe Co.'s Wos. Kid and Goat Side-Lace and Polish, every pair warranted; and Thirty Cases Men's Assorted Hand-Made Goods.

We invite your attention to the above large and desirable effering.

Respectfully.

GEO. P. GORE & CO...

GS & 70 Wabash-av.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, BOOTS & SHOES. We have received past week 800 CASES Boots and Shoes consigned from Philadelphia, N. York State, and N. England manufacturers, with orders in every instance TO CLOSE soon as received. It will be readily seen that sale of above date will in every respect be worthy of the attention of buyers before even looking elsewhere. This will be the largest ONE DAY's sale ever made in Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8. DRY GOODS, Clothing, Hais and Capa, EMBROIDERIES, 600 Lots extra fine Millinery Goods, Hostery, Lade and Gents' Underwear, Cutiery, Lacea, hottona, etc. Largest and most select offering so far.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., FOR TUESDAY'S SALE APRIL 2 at 0:30 A Pr. at Our Stores, New 9d Second Hand Parior and Chamber Carpets, and General Household Goods, General Mer-chandise, etc., etc. KLISON, POMEROY & CO.

SALE OF BANKING HOUSE SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, CHICAGO

Chicago. March 19, 1878.

Chicago. March 19, 1878.

AUCTION SALE. Estate of John A. Huck, Deceased.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of erect entered by the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1678, we will on Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1678, at it of the county, the county of the county o

premises.

We will also, in pursuance of the same order of Toesday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1872, at 10 volce in the forenoon of that day, at the northeast corner of North State at. and Bank'sk, in said Chicago, ell public auction, for cash, to the highest and best believed on the following property of said exists. So therefor, the following property of said exists. So the large safe, cast-iron columns, and about \$1.50.

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SKI Deep Hems, 6 tue Three Cluster Tu Three Cambrie R Fine Tucked Cam Deep Cambrie Tue Similar style, fines Finer styles in e CORSETS

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STATE OF NEVADA...
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